DIAMOND FROM THE SKY
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 202 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1917 TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia are purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2¼ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch
&
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. ARTKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2¼ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager

INSURANCE

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed ..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER.
Rs. 5,50,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.
Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR.

EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA

ALEXANDRA HOTEL
MATHERAN.

Now closed for monsoon, and will be RE-OPENED on 1st October. Visitors wanting accommodation, please apply to—

Mr. J. L. DE SOUZA,
Proprietor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SUN MILLS CO., LTD.
(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have settled the Lists of Creditors and Contributories and placed on table for the information of all concerned at the registered office of the Company at Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal Mansions, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 23rd day of August, 1917.

BHAISHANKER NANABHAI,
9470. Liquidator.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "SIAM MARU" having arrived, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Leading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain Richards, of Messrs. Ericson & Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

M. UCHIYAMA, Agent,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.
Bombay, 23rd Aug. 1917.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England).

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, WHEELS SCRAP, LEAD SCRAP, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.), on THURSDAY, the 13th September, 1917, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out in the Company's Authorised Forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 and a minimum of Rs. 200 only) must accompany each Tender, along with a cash deposit form, which is supplied gratis on application as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or Currency Notes of the Bombay Circle if over Rs. 100 (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order." Interest on Government Promissory Notes lodged with the Company as Tender deposits will not be realized by the Company unless such interest is payable at Bombay.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Applicants are requested not to Tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Ag. General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 15th August, 1917. 9354

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DWARKADAS JAMNADAS MULJI has contracted to sell to our client MOTILAL NANCHAND, the undermentioned property. ANY person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the southern side of Valnai Road or the road leading from Malad to Manori in the village of Malad Taluka, Salsette District, Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 2162 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Khot under No. 57 and which said premises are bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Sorabshaw Jamsedji Mistry, on or towards the West by the property of Premdas Khimji, on or towards the north by the Malad Murwa Road, or the Road leading from Malad to Manori and on or towards the South by the property of Moreshwar Vinayakrao.

Dated this 23rd day of August 1917.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
9465. Purchaser's Attorneys.

Always at your Service.

SURAJMAL LALLUBHAI & CO.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS & JEWELLERS.
225, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

FOR
ANY THING FASHIONABLE
in Chinese Japanese, French and English Silk Piece Goods, Art Embroidery Work, etc.

A VISIT TO OUR SHOW ROOMS
will more than pay your trouble and will get you a chance to select your requirements from quite a variety of up-to-date articles.

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.
NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 25 instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

1 second hand rubber tyred glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 English built rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office Shigram, in good order.
1 Bay horse, aged, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO A LEASE FOR 3 (THREE) YEARS OF A VALUABLE PLOT OF MUNICIPAL LAND, AT ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on MONDAY the 27th August 1917, at 3 p.m., (B. T.), sell by public auction on the premises:—

The right to Lease for (3) three years the vacant piece of land comprising an area of 654 sq. yards or thereabouts situate on the West side of Abdul Rahman Street, at its junction with 3rd Agiary Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Solicitors to the Municipal Corporation or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT JANJIKER STREET OTHERWISE KNOWN AS BHANDARI STREET OR BHANDARWADA ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Lalljee, Attorneys for the 1st mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagors Hansraj Ranchordas and others and by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 16th day of July, 1912, and made between the said Hansraj Ranchordas and others of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of September 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being in Janjiker Street, otherwise known as Bhandari Street or Bhandarwada Road in the Island of Bombay in the Sub-District of the Registrar of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 138 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 549 New No. 6201, Old Survey No. 778 New Survey No. 2363 and the said messuage tenement thereon being assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 1848 Street No. 275 Janjiker Street and bounded as follows:—on or towards the North by the Public Road called Bhandari Street or Bhandarwada Road, on or towards the East by the property of Tarachund Sitaram, on or towards the South by a Mosque and on or towards the West by the house of Khimji Jiwa which called hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Mortgagee's Attorneys, Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Lalljee at their Office No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 21th August, 1917.

MENESSE & CO.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF EMPTY PAINT AND OIL CASKS, WOOD SCANTLINGS, TIN CUTTINGS, ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 27th August 1917, at 3 p.m. at the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon.

A large quantity of empty paint and oil casks, old wood scantlings, tin cuttings, Ash oars broken; linen and coir runners old, etc.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th August, 1917.

SANTI OIL.

To be used externally.

Guaranteed sure, genuine and permanent cure for Nervous Debility of any nature and standing whatever may be the cause, this oil acts as a marvel, restores natural vigor and also rejuvenates old men. For particulars apply to:—
The "Health Home," P. O. Samta, Bengal.
(Dept. B 2.)

CONSUMPTIVES

I can PROVE that my remedy kills T. B. and heals cavities and has cured a leading Government official in six months.

Civil Surgeon's last report.—"He is not suffering from any sign of tubercle, and he has gained weight, and I think he will soon go down to work" (N B.—Resumed duty last April).

Doctor writes:—"This is really a record of which you may be rightly proud. I hope you will take upon yourself to publish a report of all such cases."

Delhi Doctor writes:—"I shall thank you to send your medicine per V. P. P. to the following address."

Sanatorium Doctor writes:—"This is indeed an established institution to give a fair trial of the efficacy of the medicine."

Dr. writes (advanced stage):—"Steady progress, my wife can now sew and write letters."

Civil Surgeon convinced, 13th August, 1917:—"She steadily put on weight (about 8 lbs. in 30 days) and when examined by the Civil Surgeon after a month's trial, he found her lungs almost well and strongly advised her to continue your treatment."

Government Official:—"Your remedy has worked such a marvellous change in me."

Singapore Patient:—"I have handed your circular to my Doctor here, urging him to recommend as many as he possibly can on my personal experience."

Secunderabad.—"We have heard much of your cure from people living in the Kistra District.

Lately a gentleman by the name of—— wrote recommending your cure as THE ONLY CURE for this malady. We have every confidence in it."

Punjab.—"The marvellous change your treatment has done."

Simla:—"I have just heard from an old pupil of ours that her husband has been completely cured by taking some powder which I understand has been prescribed by you for tuberculosis. I know he was very ill and has been quite cured."

Another from Simla:—"I hear you have caused MOST WONDERFUL CURES."

Convincing proofs from—

REV. G. R. WALTERS,
Chaplain,
76, LAMINGTON ROAD,
Opposite Tal Chimney, BOMBAY.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY
THE
Royal Yakuti
(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas, and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin, containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No DARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Baiker,
Bhatinda.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily. Rs.	Snnday. Rs.
Local	30	5 per annum.
Up-country ..	35	6 per annum.

(For other Public and Legal Notices, see page 1.)

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

JOB PRINTING—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Medows Street, Fort.

MISCELLANEOUS

DR. CARR, D.D.S., Dental Surgeon, 107, Esplanade Road, (opposite Clock Tower, over French Bank), Fort, Bombay, personally in attendance and guarantees all work.
Hours 9 to 7.
Sunday 10 to 12 noon.
Moderate fees. 8292

WANTED—The READERS of this Paper to read our advertisement on the leader page. K. C. MARROTT, 189/191, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 9379

FRUITS.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 3/8, all charges included, by V.P. parcel post, Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Panjab. 9153

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Practical course of Commerce for Practical appointments, 80, Esplanade Road. 9348

TUITIONS—To ladies and gentlemen in Drawing and Painting undertaken by expert artist. Terms moderate. Apply to SIKHA, Elavia Buildings, Bombay 2. 9349

WANTED—BOYS and GIRLS requiring TUITION in English, Mathematics, Physical training by experienced science graduate. Apply to "X", South Indian Club, Girgaum. 9432.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR TYRES and TUBES for cheapest, prompt and reliable vulcanising at as. 8 and 4 per inch respectively. Cars on hire and for sale. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES and MOTOR TRANSPORT CO., LTD., Hughes Road, Chaupatty, Bombay. A.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—An EXPERIENCED STEWARD with GOOD CERTIFICATES to attend the dining table. Apply MANAGER, GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, Bombay. 9463

WANTED—A KNITTING MISTRESS, starting salary Rs. 20 plus 4. Apply in person immediately to D. G. PADHYE, Secretary, Schools' Committee. Bombay Municipality, Bombay. 9443

WANTED—TWO MEN of some education as DRILL MASTERS. Salary Rs. 30 plus 5 to start. Apply in person immediately to D. G. PADHYE, Secretary, Schools' Committee, Bombay Municipality Bombay. 9444.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—One FEMALE ASSISTANT-SURGEON or SUB-ASSISTANT-SURGEON for a temporary post. Apply to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Churchgate, Bombay. 9464

WANTED.—One GODOWN-KEEPER, one GENERAL CLERK, and one SHIPPING CLERK. Only applications supported by the highest testimonials will be entertained. Applicants to state qualifications and also salary required. Apply Box No 115, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9466

WANTED

AN ITALIAN DIPLOMATIST wishes to give upto date Academical Scientific training in Fine Arts. Also tuition in the Italian Language. Apply to Box No. 84, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9329

WELL-EDUCATED YOUNG HINDU GENTLEMAN wants EMPLOYMENT between 10 a.m., and 5 p.m., clerical or teaching preferred. Apply stating terms to Box No. 114 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9461

WANTED—AGENTS for the new Indian Manufacturing Co. for Black Japan and Phenyle. N. MOOLJI & Co., Sandhurst Road, Bhimji Poonjee Building, Dongree Post No. 9. 9150

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—5 tons MOTOR LORRY "BRITISH BERNA," slightly used and in perfect condition. Write to Box No. 113 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9460

PALMER the British made only high grade covers at Rs. 8 each; tubes Rs. 4 each. Whilst ordering, mention correct size and pattern. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona. 8804

FOR SALE—NASMYTH'S BAILING PRESS FACTORY PLANT, complete two presses 14 ft. Box one Engine, one Lancashire boiler, slightly used. Apply MEGHJI VALABHDASS, 222, Musjid Bunder Road. 9386

FOR SALE.—Smart U. H. L. GOLD ART STEEL COMBINATION ROLL TOP Brief and Foolscap size TYPEWRITER TABLES and CABINETS by Toledo Metal Furniture Co., of America, at MEHTA AUCTIONEER'S ROOMS, 53, Medows Street, Fort. 977

FOR SALE OR ON LEASE—Plots on the Bhandarwara Hill for erection of factories or mill or godowns or residential quarters. For terms and further particulars apply to Box No. 90, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9358

FOR SALE—WATERPROOF OVER COATS from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 6-8 each and Gents best English made New Boots and Shoes from Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 8-8 each at K. C. MARROTT. Largest Importer and Contractor of Secondhand Clothings, 189/191, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 9378

FOR SALE—On the MAHIM FORESHORE abutting on the WESTERN AVENUE, a large piece of land, measuring 31,902 square yards having a Sea Frontage of 1,040 feet eminently suitable for fine Seaside residences or big Industrial concern. For particulars apply Messrs. CAPTAIN and VAIDYA, Solicitors, 121, Esplanade Road. 9442

FOR SALE.—One LANCASHIRE BOILER, measuring 30 feet long by 8 feet diameter, 120 pounds working pressure by Marshall make. Very little used, delivery in Calcutta. Apply for prices and particulars to:—COLONIAL MILL MACHINERY MART, Shanghvi Buildings, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4. 9427

FOR SALE—HOUSES and LANDS, splendid investments. Piece of land about one acre with bungalow and cottage at Igatpuri, about 10 minutes walk from Railway Station. Also eleven acres at Dodballapur, Mysore State, planted with casuarina and graft mangoes. Also houses in Bangalore, Whitefield and Madras. Apply P. H. CRAMER, Commission Agent, Chapel Street, Vepery, Madras. 9462

PUBLIC NOTICE.

GWALIOR STATE WORKSHOPS.

SALE OF COPPER SCRAP.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of COPPER SCRAP collected from pure Copper Sheets used for Copper Coins, of which some tons are offered for sale.

Tenders will be received for the whole or part of the Copper Scrap up to 15th September 1917.

Intending purchasers desiring to have sample of the Copper Scrap will be supplied with the same on receipt of a remittance of Rupee one.

The Copper Scrap will be delivered F. O. R. Gwalior (G. I. P. Railway.)

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

B. B. PAGNIS, L. A. A.,
Manager, State Workshops,
Gwalior.

Dated 17th August, 1917. 9424

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
BOMBAY'S LEADING THEATRE.

The Operatic Event of 1917.
EVERY EVENING AT 9-30.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents the
BANDMAN OPERA CO.

To-night at 9-30 p.m.

THE
CHOCOLATE SOLDIER.

SATURDAY, 25TH AUGUST
THE WALTZ DREAM
Revival of the beautiful Daly's play.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
SUNDAY 26TH
Half Price Matinee at 5. p.m.
THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER

MONDAY 27TH
THE HAPPY DAY

TUESDAY 28TH
THE BING BOYS ARE HERE

WEDNESDAY 29th
HIGH JINKS

THURSDAY 30th
THE WALTZ DREAM

FRIDAY 31st
THEODORE & CO.

SATURDAY 1ST.
THE MERRY WIDOW

SUNDAY 2ND
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE ANNOUNCED LATER.

PRICES AS USUAL.
Plan at ROSE & Co.
from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily.
Saturday from 10 a. m. to 1-30 p. m.
Patrons are informed that seats booked provisionally can only be kept for a few hours.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.
GAIETY THEATRE
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10
The
GAIETY COMPANY
Presents
THE
SCARLET DANDIES
In their
2nd CHANGE OF PROGRAMME 2nd
Produced by CHAS WEATHERLY
Pronounced as the
FINEST SHOW EVER GIVEN
with
ALL NEW CHORUSES
MOST UP-TO-DATE SONGS
SMART COSTUMES
ELEGANT DANCES
FULL OF FUN AND FROLIC.
A Combination of
MUSIC—MIRTH—MERRIMENT
Above will be Preceded by
ONLY ONE CINEMA.
Special Cinema Show at 8-30.

SEE NOW
two most popular serial players on earth at their best
GRACE CUNARD AND FRANCIS FORD
staged with a lavishness that impresses and appeals
IN
Universals's latest and greatest serial success of the season
THE PURPLE MASK
Showing Thrice Nightly during the week
AT
7-15, 9, 10-45.
USUAL HALF RATES.
NO ADVANCE.
NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
Every evening at 6-30 p. m.
CASTE
5000 FEET Featuring Sir John Hare.
The ever-green Comedy by T. W. Robertson that has won and kept the hearts of two continents for fifty years.
GREAT STAGE CLASSIC SCREENED
This popular Comedy has fifty years of the public favour behind it. It has been the favourite of Kings—the late King Edward saw it at least twice—and people, for it has rejoiced the hearts of all sorts and conditions of men whenever it has been shown.
SIR JOHN HARE
also appears in the present film version, and though it is his first appearance on the screen his performance has been unanimously voted a drownight triumph.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in his latest Comedy.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
POPULAR PICTURES AT 6-45 P.M.
"HEART STRINGS"
"TREAT 'EM ROUGH"
"CHATS ABOUT SILVER."
GREAT SUCCESS SCORED ON FIRST NIGHT BY THE
HOWITT-PHILLIPS
DRAMATIC CO.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
H. A. Vachell's Great Success
'THE CASE OF LADY CAMBER"
which enjoyed a long run at the Savoy Theatre, London.
TO-MORROW AT 9-30 P. M.
The world famous Irish Comedy.
"PEG O' MY HEART"
Hartley Manners' phenomenal hit, played by Laurette Taylor for over two years in London and New York.
MONDAY NEXT AT 9-30 p.m.
The Screaming Farce:
"YE GODS"
From the Strand Theatre, London.
TUESDAY NEXT AT 9-30 p.m.
Somerset Maugham's latest comedy:
"CAROLINE"
WEDNESDAY NEXT AT 9-30 p.m.
The great Canadian Drama from the Garric Theatre, London.
"TIGER'S CUB"
Prices: Rs. 4, Rs. 2, Re. 1 & Ans. 8
Boxes Rs. 15 and 20.
Booking at Rose and Co. from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., week days; Saturday, till 1 p.m.

DON'T FORGET
TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
at the
ELDORADO
ITALIAN CINEMA
THE PURPLE MASK
and
THE PERILS
of the
SECRET SERVICE
First adventure The Last Cigarette. Also a comedy.

TURKO-ROMAN BATH.
With Massage and Vibratory.
Massage by a qualified Lady.
Separate Chambers for Ladies only.
Insure your Health and Beauty.
Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.
THE POPULAR BATH CHAMBERS,
303, Hornby Road, Fort, opp. Whiteaway Co.

Do you wish to know what the ANNAPURNA COOKER has done for the kitchen?
Write a card to:—
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.,
Near Cinema, Girgaum,
BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

CRIME OR NO CRIME
"GERMANISM"
Surpasses everything in Criminology.
"THE GREAT SECRET"
The Great Two and a Quarter Million Serial.
CONTAINS NO "GERMANISM"
It's as wholesome as it is sensational and it's as sensational as a Serial can be!
SEE IT TO-NIGHT!
OLYMPIA SANDHURST ROAD (West.)

PEARL OF THE ARMY

PEARL OF THE ARMY

PATHE'S
PEARL OF THE ARMY
The first great preparedness serial featuring daring
PEARL WHITE
heroine of the Perils of Pauline, the Exploits of Elaine and the Iron Claw. A great, stirring, patriotic story with a wonderful cast.
EXCLUSIVELY AT
IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
Lamington Road.
7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

To-night sees the end of the World's greatest, grandest Serial,
THE
DIAMOND FROM THE SKY
DIAMOND FROM THE SKY
DIAMOND FROM THE SKY
Never will you see this mighty Serial in Bombay hereafter.
Don't miss to-day's Show
AT THE
WEST END CINEMA.
(NEW CHARNI ROAD.)
FOUR SHOWS TO-DAY AT: 5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

BY SPECIAL REQUEST
Of Thousands of Disappointed Spectators.
THE
NEW ALAHMBRA CINEMA
has arranged to Screen only for the Last Time.
The World-famed Universal grand Serial
"LIBERTY! LIBERTY!"
60,000 Feet Long.
First instalment 12,000 Feet Long.
The Favourites Marie Walcamp and Eddie Polo
Most prominent
The Serial Commencing Saturday 18th August.
PRICES HALF ONLY.
EVERY NIGHT AT 7, 9, & 11 (S. T.)
NEW SANDHURST ROAD.
Telephone No. 2417.

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE Bombay's Finest Picture Theatre To-day at 6-30; 8-30 & 10 p. m.

A GREAT SPORTING DRAMA!

Pathe presents

The Chance of a Lifetime

by the world famous Racing Novelist

Nat Gould

Featuring the delightful Cinema Star

Queenie Thomas

The real heroine of this thrilling romance of love and treachery is "TRIXIE" a beautiful mare, a thoroughbred Racer.

"The Chance of a Lifetime" is a Sensational Sporting Drama absolutely different in theme plot & treatment from the ordinary run of photoplays.

SEE "TRIXIE" The racehorse heroine.

MUTT & JEFF The Screaming. CARTOON COMICS.

WHEN HAIR FALLS OUT

Most people only give serious attention to the condition of their hair when they commence to loose it. How unfortunate is can when both healthy hair and scalp ths be easily secured and falling hair prevented by using.

KAMINIA OIL (Registered.)

A delightful dressing for the hair, the rough antiseptic, germ killingand scalp stimulating. Pleasant to use and delightfully refreshing.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.

Price Rs. 2-10 for 3 bottles.

V. P. Annas 7 extra.

Sole Agents:—

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co

No 155, (Dept. C. 1.) Jooma Musjid, MARINE BOMBAY.

Rs. 4

Will Bring You One Beautiful Set of

32 BRASS TOYS

As Cheap As Charming.

These toys are generally much appreciated by everybody for their cheapness, brilliancy and excellency, and are specially suitable for children as their playful and instructive organs

Each Family Should Have A Set.

Order from:—

GOOD LUCK COMPANY,

BENARES CITY.

JUDGE BY RESULTS

Read the remarkable testimonials from both medical men and the general public and see what Erectruss has done for those suffering from Functional Weakness, Exhaustion and Debility even after other remedies had failed. Erectruss is the outcome of years of study and research and Dr. Bier's Principle of "Obstructive Hyperaemia," on which it is based, is one of the wonders of medical science.

The Erectruss is a "specialist" itself in all but cost: always handy, a sure and *natural* cure for these diseases, yet the total cost of an Erectruss is only Rs. 15 (plus postage etc.) a low price indeed for such a miracle-worker. Before you forget, just sit down and write for the Free Descriptive Booklet—it may mean New Life to you. Address to ERECTRUSS (B. C.) Sole Agency, BATALA (India).

Dr. Bier's Erectruss

"BURGOYNE" FOR PURITY

SUPPLIERS OF DRUGS & MEDICINES TO HIS MAJESTY'S ARMY

BURGOYNE'S SYRUP OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME

is so prepared that the constituents serve to construct Bone, Nerve and Muscle, and thereby strengthen the whole body. It has been found of especial benefit to persons living in hot countries where, owing to the conditions of the climate, they suffer from lack of physical strength and endurance, and when the appetite and digestion has become impaired.

Specify "Burgoyne's."

Sold by all Chemists throughout India.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & CO., LTD.

EAST HAM, LONDON, E.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, August, 22nd.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	3,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	200
,, ,, Import	15,000
Mid. Americans	19.35
Egyptian F.G.F.	30.25 Unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) Oct.	23.95+15
Jan.	23.78+23
Mar.	23.92+21

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, August 22nd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Prices fixed for to-day.

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
Aug.	18.15	Unchgd.
Aug.-Sept.	17.82	
Sept.-Oct.	17.52	
Oct.-Nov.	17.10	
Nov.-Dec.	16.70	
Dec.-Jan.	16.55	
Jan.-Feb.	16.45	
Feb.-Mar.	16.36	
Mar.-April.	16.27	
April-May.	16.19	
May-June.	16.11	
June-July.	16.03	

EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

Liverpool, August 22nd.

Prices fixed for to-day.

Months.	To-day's price.
Oct	24.50+25
Nov.	24.75+25

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, August 22nd.

M.G. Bengal Good	15.75	Unchgd.
,, ,, Fully Good	16.00	
,, ,, Fine	16.25	
,, No 1 Oomra Good	17.25	
,, ,, Fully Good	17.50	
,, ,, Fine	17.75	
,, Broach Good	18.59	
,, ,, Fully Good	18.77	
,, ,, Fine	18.95	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, August 21st.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	16,000
,, Exports to Great Britian	51,000
,, ,, to Continent	5,000
Futures at New York Oct.	24.00+13
,, ,, Jan.	23.84+12
,, ,, Mar	23.96—12
Spot Cotton at New York	25.30+20
,, ,, Orleans	26.00 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	23.21+16
,, ,, Jan.	23.28+23
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½
Demand Bills	4.75.55
Silver Commercial Bars	88½

New York, August 22nd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	11,000
Futures at New York Oct.	23.40—60
,, ,, Jan.	23.27—57
,, ,, Mar.	23.44—54
Spot Cotton at New York	24.65—65
,, ,, Orleans	25.50—50
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	22.47—74
,, Jan.	22.60—68

MONEY MARKET.

London, August 21st.

Bar Silver Spot	44 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Trade orders caused advance steady.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 3/4
,, Fine Trade Bills' 3 months	5 1/8
,, ,, 6 ,,	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4
,, 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½%	56½
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	46½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	66½
Government Securities 3%	56½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.43

WAR LOANS.

London, August 21st.

3½% 1925—1928	£87⅛
4½% 1925—1945	£98
5% New	£94½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, August 21st.

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold per ton July-Aug. Value	590
Rapeseed Ferozepore Ordinary July-Aug. Value	590
Rapeseed Yellow Cuzerat, 416 lbs. ex-ship per ton Aug.-Sept. Buyers	600
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton July Aug. Value	560
Toria Rapeseed Aug.-Sept. Paid	595

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta August-Sept. Buyers	595
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Aug.-Sept. Steady	600
Linseed Bombay small grains Aug.-Sept. Steady	590

London, Aug. 20th.

Linseed Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Buyers	595

London, Aug. 21st.

METALS

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£120½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Sellers	21
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Sellers	23

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Sept.-Oct. Sellers	3/1½
Planatation First Latex Crepe Aug. Paid	2/6

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Aug. 23.

The quotation this morning for Good Broach April was Rs. 450 Exchange terms, and business was reported during the early part of the day at Rs. 455 on Association terms, though before the opening of the Marwadi bazaar the Association rate was Rs. 452. The tone was easier on the news that New York yesterday closed 60 points lower. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 439 for Good Broach and advanced to Rs. 441/42, afterwards declining to Rs. 440, remaining at about that price for some time. At Colaba the rate dropped to Rs. 434/35, and fluctuations followed. Closing quotations are as under, the tone being steadier. A moderate business has been done, but there have been more sellers than buyers.

Ready cotton has been quiet with little enquiry either by shippers or mills.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

OLD CROP.

Fine M. G. Bengal	—	Sept.	— 362
Good M. G. Westerns	—	Augt-Sept.	— 432
Good H. G. Westerns	—	Augt-Sept.	— 417
Good Sawgd. Dharwar	—	Augt-Sept.	— 465
Good M. G. Coompta	—	Augt-Sept.	— 485
Good M. G. Miraj	—	Augt-Sept.	— 460

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	—	April	— Rs. 440
Fine Khamgaon Akola	..	January	— ,, 420
,, Khandesh	..	,,	— ,, 410
,, Muthia	—	,,	— ,, 385
,, Bengal	..	,,	— ,, 351
Fully Good Benga	..	,,	— ,, 340

Quotation for NEW CROP are nett, the 5½ per cent discount having been abolished.

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P.M.

NEW CROP.

Broach Good April	—440/8
Bengal Fully Good January	—340

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. of the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 22nd August:—

Cotton	9,834 bales.	
Wheat	4,792 cwts.	
Linseed	5,620 ,,	
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed etc.	Nil ,,	
Gingellyseed	Nil ,,	
Poppyseed	Nil ,,	
Groundnuts	4,202 ,,	
Castorseed	1,246 ,,	
Rice	155,648 ,,	
Myrabollams	Nil ,,	
Cottonseed	1,068 ,,	
Mowraseed	Nil ,,	
Gram	2,322 ,,	
Jowar	Nil ,,	
Maize	Nil ,,	
Barley	1,046 ,,	

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 23rd AUGUST 1917.

Growths.	Super-fine	Fine	F.G	Gd.	Fully Good	Good	Delivery.
M. G. Bengals	386	376	364				Ready.
M.G. Sind Punj.b	386	376	364				,,
M.G. Athni-Miraj "Good Staple"				434			,,
Saw-Ginned Dharwar				477			,,
M.G. Westerns				443	431		,,
H.G. Westerns				434	421		,,
M.G. Compta				495	479		,,
M.G. Kadi Viramgam			519	493			,,
M.G. Dhrangadra			506	491			,,
H.G. Bagalkot				463	431		,,

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Samarkande Steel by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 23rd August, 1917, at 5-30 p.m.

Growths	Super-fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (H G)	..	346	334	—	1/25th Jan. 18
Bengals (M G)	320	370	360	—	Ready & Sept
Grade-Punjab (M G)	380	370	360	—	Ready
	—	361	..	—	1/25th Jan. 18
Khandesh (M.G.)	—	376	355	335	Ready
	—	408	..	—	1/25thJan 18
Miraj (M.G.)	—	—	..	..	
	—	—	..	..	
Oomra M.G. (Fair-Staple)	—	—	..	..	
Akola Kamgaum	405	388	..	—	Ready
Karanja (M G)	415	—	..	—	1/25th Jan. 18
Oomra watee description (M G)	400	383	..	—	Ready
Dhamangaum	—	—	..	..	
Boolgaum (M G	405	385	..	—	Ready
Keotmal (M G)	410	395	..	—	Ready
	—	—	..	..	
Hagpure	—	—	..	..	
Kampti (M G)	415	400	..	—	Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M G)	417	402	..	—	ready
	—	—	..	..	
Broach (M G)	430	400	380	—	Ready
	..	..	—	434	1/25th Apl 18
	—	—	..	..	
Wadhwan (M.G.)	360	340	..	—	Ready
Manna (M.G.)	385	—	..	—	1/25th Jan. 18
Bhagolkote Bijapur (M.G.	..	465	450	—	Ready
	—	—	450	430	Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	—	—	462	..	August/Sept.
	—	—	440	428	Ready.
Westerns (M.G.)	—	—	442	412	Ready
	—	—	422	..	August/Sept.
Westerns (H.G.)	—	—	432	412	Ready
	—	—	525	465	Ready
Coompta (M.G.)	—	—	482	..	August/Sept.
	—	—	487	467	Ready

BULLION.

Bombay, Aug. 23.

The silver market was steady and a limited business was put through.

Bar Gold 26-3.
Shield Sovereign 17.
Dragon 16-3.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 97-12.
Silver 1st Sett. Ex-duty 98.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1-4 7-32.
Bank Demand drafts 1-4 9-32.
3 Months' sight Credits 1-4 19-32.
Bank Demand on France Fr. 185½.
3 Months' sight Francs Fr. 192½.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 213½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 313¾.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 150.
60 days' sight Japan Rs. 146⅜.
Bank demand on New York, Rs. 310½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Cum-warrant, 95.
Warrant 3 per cent.
4* per cent. Conversion Loan 86.
4 per cent. Conversion Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Small pieces 66.
3 per cent. Small pieces 57.
4 per cent Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 months' notice, 78.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable long dated, 75.
Municipal long dated, 74.
Municipal short dated, 76.
City Improvement Trust 60 years January-July, 73½.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 90.
Sanitary, 93.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market opened steady but declined towards the close due to speculative sales for forward delivery. The undertone of the market continues to be good.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,800 to 1,780 and closed at 1,785, Fazulbhoys from 810 to 797/8 and closed at 800, Nagpurs from 2,385 to 2,372/8 and closed at 2,380, Indian Bleachings from 247/8 to 235, Simplexs from 717/8 to 707/8.

Pearls were steady at 530, Madhavjees at 2,185, Crescents at 235, Currimbhoys at 343/12 and Indore Malwas at 385.

Bombay Uniteds declined to 720, Davids to 527/8, New Greats to 210, Shapurjis to 117/8, and Swadeshis to 1,795.

Tatar Iron Ordinary shares (old) were placed between 276/4 and 272/8 and closed at 273/12, and new Ordinary shares declined to 80, Deferred shares improved to 1,265, and new Deferred shares were placed between 280 to 275, Katnis Ordinary shares declined to 272/8, and Deferreds to 1,230, and Shivrajpurs improved to 52.

Alcock Ashdowns declined to 1,020, Bombay Steams declined to 300, Bombay Burmas improved to 1,010, and British Burma Petroleum shares were placed at prices from 7/10 to 7/7.

PRIORITY APPLICATION FORMS.

A CONCESSION TO FIRMS.

In a memorandum dated Simla, 13th August, 1917, the Asst. Secretary to the Indian Munitions Board has written to the Chairman of the Bombay Priority Committee as follows:—

"Several firms have recently approached the Indian Munitions Board with a request that they may be permitted to forward an extra copy of their priority application forms, the object being that they may send copies to their Home agents by two separate mails. In view of the present uncertain state of shipping the Board is willing to grant this concession to firms who desire it. In these cases five copies will be submitted to the Board by the Local Priority Authorities instead of four as at present. Two of these, one marked "duplicate," will be returned to the Local Priority Authority for return to the applicant. The copy marked "duplicate" should be sent to England by a later mail than the other copy. If any requests are made to you for a similar concession they may be granted without further reference to the Munitions Board."

The Chairman of the Bombay Priority Committee consequently writes:—Firms wishing to make use of this concession are requested to submit to the Priority Committee at Bombay six copies of applications instead of 5 as at present.

BANK OF MADRAS RATE.

The Bank reduced yesterday its rate for Demand Loans on the scurity of Government Paper to five per centum per annum. Rates for other business are subject to arrangement.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was fair to good rain during the week ending 21st instant, throughout the Presidency; but more is still needed for standing crops which are withering in parats of Bijapur and Belgaum Districts. East Deccan and Kolhapur State. Elsewhere standing crops which are withering in parts for slight damage by rats and grasshoppers in three talukas of Thar Parkar and in parts of Kathiawar and Palanpur. The supply of fodder is adequate except in some places of Khandesh, Nasik and Ahmednagar. Agricultural stock is sufficient and cattle are in good condition. The supply of water for drinking is sufficient. The supply of water for irrigation is adequate except in parts of Dharwar. The prices of foodgrains were generally steady.

HOW INDIA IS RULED.

"THE WHOLE SYSTEM IS ROTTEN TO THE CORE."

Signs are not wanting, says "India," also of an awakening on the part of the Harmsworth Press. In the course of a column article in the "Evening News" of July 11 on "How India is Ruled," a certain "J. S. B." writes:—

Permanent officials have not been a great success in the English Civil Service, and the India Office provides no exception. These men, autocrats, too, in their own sphere, have an admirable knowledge and experience of routine, and faithfully adhere to the system of their predecessors, but the two most essential qualities in a successful head of a department, common sense and imagination, are not conspicuous in their efforts. And it must be remembered in this connexion that the Secretary of State and his Council take their action largely on the advice of the permanent officials.

The writer goes further and says of the system in India itself, where permanent officials are also the masters of the situation:

It is easy to imagine what a breeding ground for sycophancy and intrigue is afforded by such a system, outside the control of public or parliament, and in which full power is in the hands of one or two men. We have seen something during this war of the way in which women can bring influence to bear in high military quarters at home. But in the Indian Services the amount of intrigue is appalling. The whole system has been described as "rotten to the core."

It is good news, writes "J. S. B.," in conclusion, to hear that Mr. Austen Chamberlain is developing a scheme to give India more control over her own affairs, but "he will meet with failure at the outset if he allows the ordinary type of Indian official too much voice in his new system."

PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

QUESTION OF MUNICIPA TAXATION OF RENT.

At a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. J. A. D. McBain, consideration was given to a letter from Government requesting the Corporation to waive as a special case the recovery of the whole amount of the general tax on the rent paid by Government to the Trustees of the Parsi General Hospital. The Corporation resolved to inform Government that the general tax would be calculated on a rent of Rs. 12,000 per month.

The Corporation considered a letter to the President from the Secretary to Government, General Department, dated the 6th June, 1917, regarding payment of the general tax in respect of the Parsi General Hospital building rented by Government for military requirements. It was stated in the course of the letter:—The Parsi General Hospital, before it was let to Government, had been treated as a charitable institution, and a sum of Rs. 177-12-0 per annum only on account of the general tax had been recovered by the Corporation from the Trustees of the Hospital. Now that the Hospital has been rented, the Municipal Commissioner has intimated that, under the provisions of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, the amount paid by Government as rent is liable to the usual general tax, which is recoverable from the Trustees of the Hospital. The charge on account of this tax is estimated to amount to Rs. 21,330 per annum as against the former one of Rs. 177-12-0. I am to observe that the Trustees of the Hospital were guaranteed by Government a minimum rent of Rs. 20,000 per month, free of all Government, municipal and other taxes. At the time of fixing this rent, it was not realised that the payment of the general tax would be enforced, but it was understood that since the payment of the rent was in connection with a charitable object, a merely nominal amount would be charged on account of the tax. Government understand that the Municipal Commissioner has now agreed that so long as the Hospital is occupied as a War Hospital, the general tax will be levied on Rs. 12.000 only of the rent, in view of the fact that, of the total sum of Rs. 20,000 paid as rent, Rs. 8,000 represent the cost of the hire of furniture and medical appliances. Even this reduced assessment is, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, heavy when compared with the amount of the tax hitherto levied. In view of the fact that the building in question is used as a War Hospital, the Governor in Council thinks that the case is worthy of special consideration and treatment. I am accordingly to request that the Corporation will be so good as to waive, as a special case, the recovery of the whole amount of the general tax on the rent paid by Government to the Trustees of the Hospital.

COMMISSIONER'S SUGGESTION.

The Commissioner, in the course of a letter, dated the 13th June, 1917, said:—

"Sub-section 2 of the section provides that the following buildings and lands or portions thereof shall not be deemed to be exclusively occupied for public worship or for charitable purposes within the meaning of clause (a), namely—

(c) those in which any trade or business is carried on; and

(d) those in respect of which rent is derived, whether such rent is or not applied exclusively to religious or charitable purposes.

"So long as the building was used by the Trustees of the Hospital for the purposes of the Parsi General Hospital it was exempted from the General Tax, except a portion in respect of which rent was derived. The Trustees, however, now receive rent for the whole building and the exemption applied for is therefore, so far as I am able to judge, legally inadmissible. The General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade recently intimated that he estimated the actual rent of the building at Rs. 12,000 per mensem and that the additional sum of Rs. 8,000 per mensem paid represented the hire of the furniture and hospital apparatus. This estimate seems to be reasonable and the general tax will be calculated on a rent of Rs. 12.000 per month."

With reference to a Corporation resolution of the 12th July, 1917, the Commissioner in a letter dated the 23rd July, 1917, said he had reconsidered the matter and regretted that he had nothing to add to his letter of the 13th June, 1917.

Mr. Mirza M. A. Khan moved that Government be informed in terms of the Commissioner's letter.

DR. SUKHIA'S AMENDMENT LOST.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said it was not within the powers of the Corporation to forego the amount of an assessment of a building. Everybody wished to help Government in these hard times, but the Corporation could not ride roughshod through the Municipal Act. He moved an amendment that the Commissioner be informed that the whole amount of Rs. 20,000 should be assessed, and that Government be informed that the Corporation could not see their way to comply with their request.

The amendment fell through for want of a seconder.

SUGGESTED GIVING UP OF WHOLE AMOUNT.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir was in favour of giving up the amount of the assessment altogether. The hospital building was wanted for military requirements and it was rented to Government by the Trustees of the Parsi General Hospital. It was these exceptional circumstances that brought in the additional assessment to the Corporation. The Corporation could therefore very well forego the difference between the two sums. They should help Government in these times and as under section 63 (k) of the Municipal Act the Corporation could make a donation to an hospital, he moved as an amendment that the letter be recorded, and that the difference between the amount of the assessment now to be charged to the hospital and the amount that used to be charged before it was let to Government be given as a donation to the hospital.

Mr. Meyer Nissim seconded the amendment.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji was in favour of calculating the general tax on a rent of Rs. 12,000 per month as recommended by the Commissioner.

The Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta agreed with Dr. Cursetji that the Commissioner's recommendation should be accepted. He said it would be stretching section 63 (k) of the Municipal Act too far to accept Mr. Cowasji's amendment.

COMMISSIONER'S PROPOSAL SUPPORTED.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla asked the Corporation to pass the original proposition moved by Mr. Khan. The Government had asked the Corporation to consider as worthy of special consideration and treatment the fact that the building in question was used as a War Hopsital. The Commissioner must doubtless have given his most sympathetic consideration to this aspect of the question, but he could not go beyond the provisions of the Municipal Act and therefore could not make any recommendation other than the one he had made. As to the donation made to the Lady Hardinge War Hospital, that was made under special circumstances. Besides it was made on a separate notice of motion, while in the case of the Cumballa War Hospital, it was proposed to be made in a matter which merely involved a question whether this hospital should be assessed on a rental of Rs. 20.000 or Rs. 12,000. If any member thought that special grants should be made to the different war hospitals in the City, he should bring in a direct motion to that effect.

WAR HOSPITAL NOT A "CHARITABLE INSTITUTION."

Mr. J. A. Wadia said he resented the suggestion that the War Hospital should be treated as a charitable institution. It was no charitable institution, for it was the duty of the State to look after the health of its wounded soldiers. The hospital was maintained by Government out of taxes, which had recently been enhanced and which enhancement was cheerfully borne by the people. He would rather assess the rent at its full and give the amount as a donation to the Hospital.

ORIGINAL PROPOSITION CARRIED.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir withdrew the amendment, and the original proposition was carried.

The Corporation adjourned till Monday.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 7th Sud of Adhik Bhadrapad, 1973.
Mahomedan: 5th of Julkat 1335.
Parsi. 18th of Asphandad, 1286.
Jewish: 6th of Elul, 5677.
Sunrise: 6h. 23 min. Sunset 7h. 4 min.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Mr. L. G. Kharae's public lecture on "The Doctrine of Protection with special reference to infant Indian industries," Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, 6-30 p.m.
Bombay Medical Union, 7-15 p.m. (S. T.).

THURSDAY Aug. 30.

Bombay Native General Library, Annual General Meeting, Khetwadi Main Road, 6-15 p.m.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 Cinema, and 9-30 p.m. "The Case of Lady Camber." Howitt—Phillips & Co. "The case of Lady Camber."
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Co., "The Chocolate Soldier." at 9-30 p.m., Cinema at 6-36 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show, every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwards.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-15, 9-0 and 10-45.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, Aug. 23.

736. Pte. A. M. Mascarenhas, Bombay Rifles is attached to "B" Coy from 16th August, 1917.

737. Extract.—The following extract from Simla Rifles Battalion orders dated 11th August, 1917, is republished for information:—"No. 77. The following officers have up to date qualified in the practical test required for officers of the Indian Defence Force under Chief of General Staff letter No. 17071-1, dated the 15th March 1917":

Lieutenant E. M. Duggan (attached)

738. Promotion.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following acting promotion with effect from this date:—

No. 209 Corporal R. D. Nariman to be Ag. Sergeant Cook.

A. R. KEARSEY, Capt.
Adjutant Poona Rifles.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Rifles, will this evening, a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15.

ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during July was 629, of whom 46 were males, 274 females and 309 children.

REPORTED THEFT AT MAHIM.

Mr. Daniel Dunn residing at Mahim, Lady Jamsetji Road, has made a complaint to the Police that his house was entered into on Wednesday night and property of the value of Rs. 469 taken away.

BURGLARY AT MATUNGA.

Amritlal Veerpal who resides at Matunga has complained that ornaments and currency notes of the value of Rs. 16-11 were carried away from his house in the night while his family were asleep. The trunk in which the property was kept was thrown at a distance of 200 yards from his house empty.

LECTURE AT INSTITUTE LUSO-INDIANO HALL.

Mr. P. V. D'Souza will give his second lecture on "Ourselves" on Sunday, the 26th instant at 6-30 p.m. under the auspices and in the Hall of the above Institute, Dabul Girgaum. Mr. Phillip Quadros, will preside.

A LECTURE ON HEALTH.

Under the auspices of the Good Life League, 4, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, a popular lecture on "Nature Cure" will be delivered by Professor G. V. Krishna Rao to-day at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.), the subject being "Louis Kuhne's test of Perfect Digestion."

INDIAN ECONOMIC SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of this Society Mr. L. G. Khare, will deliver a lecture on "The Doctrine of Protection with special reference to infant Indian industries," at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), to-day at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road. Mr. J. B. Petit will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Four attacks and three deaths occurred from plague on Thursday the cases being reported as follows:—Dhobi Talao and Byculla, one attack each Middle and Lower Colaba and Khetwadi each one attack and one death and Maratha Hospital one death. The total number of deaths from all causes was 94 as against 72 of the corresponding day of last year and 52 of 1915.

ANGLO-INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS.

SYSTEM ALL AGAINST DECISION AND ENERGY.

Thus "India" on the administrative methods of the Indian Civil Service:

We had not looked to find a denunciation of Anglo-Indian administrative methods in the columns of the "Manchester Dispatch." But it is there all the same: and this is what we read:—

The Government of India wants an infusion of fresh, vigorous blood from England and the Dominions. The Indian Civil Servant has to pass an examination of almost ferocious severity, and is compelled to cram his mind with an extraordinary amount of book learning, of languages, literature, history, and law. It makes it exceedingly difficult for him, therefore, to conceive an original idea. In addition to this he has to contend against a trying climate. The system is all against decision and energy when a time of crisis calls for men of action.

Why, however, go to England and the Dominions for the "infusion of fresh, vigorous blood"? There is plenty of it in India itself. However, we dare say the "Manchester Dispatch" will begin to realise that, also, in time.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE SIDE.

A PARTNERSHIP SUIT.

SALT MANUFACTURE AT BHAYANDER.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Bachelor)

Gordhandas Kessowji ..... Appellant and 1st Defendant.

v.

Champsey Dossa & others ..... Respondents & Plaintiffs and 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Defendants.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Macleod.

The suit was originally filed by four of the sons of Dosso Ebji against a fifth son and two other persons praying that the defendants might be restrained by an injunction from excluding the plaintiffs from their share in the partnership in this suit or, in the alternative, that the partnership might be dissolved from the date of the suit and the affairs thereof might be wound up under the orders of the Court.

The first plaintiff died after the suit was filed and his son has been added as the 4th defendant. The 4th plaintiff it seemed had some dispute with his co-plaintiffs and his name was struck out from the record as plaintiff and added as the 5th defendant. The family to which the parties belonged was joint and undivided and for many years, they had been carrying on business in salt. In 1909, there was a family agreement a part of which referred to a certain business in salt carried on at Bhayander in which there were two outside partners who were the second and third defendants to this suit. The business was carried on in the name of Kessowjee Dossa and the joint family had a share of eleven annas, the second defendant, had a share of three annas and the third defendant, two annas. In 1911, Gordhandas, the son of Kessowji separated from the family and a fresh agreement was entered into by which it was arranged that out of the eleven anna share of the joint family in the business of Kessowjee Dossa, Gordhandas should have a four anna share, and the other members who remained joint a seven anna share.

CONDITIONS OF SALT LICENCES.

The business of manufacturing salt at Bhayander was carried on under agreement with certain persons who held licences from Government for long periods who are styled "Shilotries." Among the other conditions subject to which the licences to manufacture salt were issued was one which ran as follows:—"That he, the licensee shall not without the written permission of myself (i.e. the Collector of Salt revenue) or any of my successors in office for the time being sublet, sell mortgage or otherwise alienate whole or in part the privilege granted by this licence of manufacturing salt on the land within the aforesaid limits." Whenever the licensee obtained permission to sublet that was endorsed on the licence in the following form: "The abovementioned Shilotries have leased out the said to Goverdhandas Kessowjee for five years from the date of the 1st June, 1905, and therefore all the aforementioned conditions apply to him."

In the partnership agreements above referred to, executed in 1909 and 1911, nothing was said about the subletting or alienation of the rights which Gordhandas had obtained to manufacture salt; the only agreement was that the parties should share in the profits of certain shops in certain proportions. Under section 11 of Bombay Act II of 1890 "no salt shall be manufactured and no natural salt and except under the provisions of section 14, no salt earth shall be excavated or collected or removed, otherwise than by the authority and subject to the terms and conditions of a licence to be granted by the collector in this behalf". Section 47 provided a penalty for any one who in contravention of the Act or of any rule or order made under the Act or of any licence or permit obtained under the Act, manufactured, removed, transported salt, etc. On these facts the question arising for the Court's decision was whether Gordhandas having admitted certain persons to share in the profits which he derived from the manufacture and sale of salt thereby sublet, sold mortgaged or otherwise alienated the whole or in part the privilege granted by the licence for manufacturing salt on the land within the limits mentioned in the licence. It was contended on behalf of the first defendant that admitting certain persons to share in the profits amounted to an alienation in part and that therefore the agreements of partnership were illegal and the plaintiffs could not sue under them for a partnership account.

JUSTICE MACLEOD'S DECISION.

His Lordship Mr. Justice Macleod, after referring to certain authorities, came to the conclusion that the admission of partners could not be considered as a subletting or alienation of a part of the privilege, unless there had been a document directly transferring to the partners or attempting to transfer to the partners a part of the right to manufacture or vend and that the agreements of 1909 and 1911 did not infringe the conditions imposed upon Gordhandas by the various licences which he held for the manufacture of salt. Coming to the evidence, his Lordship observed that the evidence showed that Gordhandas was the man who actually superintended the manufacture of salt, Dayabhoy and Ranchordas lived at Bhayandar and worked at the shop keeping the accounts, arranging for the weighing and selling of salt, while the other partners were in Bombay receiving the sale-proceeds from Bhayandar, mostly daily, paying the customs-duties and doing other business necessitated by the work of the partnership. Therefore none of them excluding Gordhandas had any part in the manufacture of salt and therefore it could not be said that the effect of those agreements was to infringe the provisions either of the licences or section 11 of Act II of 1890. Therefore the first defendant was not entitled to exclude his partners from sharing in the profits of the business and his Lordship directed there should be a dissolution of the partnership, and accounts should be taken from the time the partnership came to end in September 1916, under the agreement. His Lordship made a reference to the Commissioner for taking accounts.

Against this decision the first defendant appealed.

Mr. Kanga with Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Mullan appeared for the Appellant.

The Advocate-General with Mr. Bahadurjee for Respondents No. 1 and 2.

Mr. J. H. Vakil and Mr. H. P. Mody appeared for the third respondent.

Mr. B. J. Wadia with Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for respondents No. 4 and 6.

Mr. Khan and Mr. Mirza appeared for respont No. 5.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

Their Lordships were of opinion that the decision of the lower court that there had been no violation of the condition applicable to the lease in the name of Gordhandas Kessowjee, was correct. Their Lordships therefore affirmed the decree and dismissed the appeal with costs. One set of costs only in favour of the plaintiff-respondents.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 24TH OF AUGUST, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BATCHELOR

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

18-17—470-11.—Bhaishanker K & G, Ramvallabh Hurmukhrai v. Gopiram Harmukhrai and ors, Soonderdas & Co., Part Heard.
M J 19-17—10-16.—Crawford B & Co., Francis Frederick Gordon v. Constance Eveline Gordon, Payne and Co.
M J 27-17—10-16.—Crawford B & Co., Francis Frederick Gordon v. Cpnstance Eveline Gordon, Payne and Co.
22-17—1313-16.—Mulla and M, Tullockchand Mamraj a firm v. Allibhai Mitha, Payne and Co.
23-17—1137-14.—Mulla and M, Shapurji Rustomji Mistry v. The Deccan Bank Ld and ors, Kanga and S.
S C Ct. 24-17—485-18503-16.—Payne and Co. Ardesir Kaikhusroo Khambatta v. Mohanlal Narayendas and anr, Malvi M R & Co.
26-17—558-03.—Rustomji & G. Jamnabai widow v. Fazalbhai Heptulla and ors, Nanu H. & Co.
63-16—1402-14.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Harilal Keshowlal a firm v. Keshowlal Hathebhai and anr, Edgelow G W and Co., Ardeshir H D and Co.
64-16—1402-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ranchodlal Mahasukhram a firm v Keshowlal Hathebhai and anr, Edgelow G W and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.
65-16—191-15—Ardeshir H D and Co, Harjivan Jaichand and ors v Messrs S Narayen and Co a firm, Payne and Co.
S C 21-17—1307-15—D J Mantri, Vishwanath Kushaba Teli v Taher and Co a firm, Wadia G and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

AFTER THE APPELLATE SIDE COURT WORK IS OVER.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMR'S REPORT.

733-13.—Ptell and Ez., Krishnaji Anant Joshi v. Sirdar Manaji Kuverji Raje Shrike and ors, Chitnis M and K, Ardeshir H D & Co., Dubash & Co., Mulji & Tha, Shamrao M & H, Edgelow G W & Co., Part Heard.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

1321-16.—Unwalla P & P Chotalal Lalubhai Amin v. Vishwanath Prabhuram Vaidya & ors. Bhai K & G Jehangir G & B.
1053-16—Parmanand and Co. Lakhmidas Bhimji v Waman Shridhar Apte, Daph F & S.
382-17.—Payne & Co., Noorbhai Nathubhai Motiwalla a firm v. H. A. Mahomed, Daph F and D.
397-17—Purnanand and Co Narmadashankar Harijivan Joshi v. Pestonji Dadabhai Padshah and anr. Hiralal & Co.,
425-17.—Purnanand & Co., Haji Maulabux Panaulla v. Ahsanally Mazherally Kanga & S.
568-16—Little and Co, Messrs Weld and Co a firm v. N B Samant, M B Chothia,
973-16.—Vachha & Co., Messrs Framroze Rustomji Kharas a firm v. Messrs Goculdas Dossa & Co., a firm, Mulla & Mulla.
1105-15.—Matu J & M Dharamsey Jetha and Co., a firm v. Nensukhdas Shivnarayen & anr, Madh K & Ch.
1393-16—Mans H M and Co, Mavji Velji v Gordhandas Dossa & ors, Sme B and Co.
732-07.—Jehangir G & B, R D Sethna v Lookhmanji Esmailji & ors, Payne & Co.
130-17—Chit M and K, Vallabhdas Luxumidas Thakkar v Udhavji Luxumidas Thakkar, Surajmal and Co.
373-16.—Wadia G & Co., Messrs. Brandon & & Co., a firm v. The Secretary of State for India in Council, E F Nicholson, Payne & Co.
1251-16.—Patell & Ezekiel, Archibald Patrick Brewin v. The Indian Newspaper Co., Ld., Payne & Co.
13-16.—Madhowji K & Ch., Mulchand Sobbagmal a firm v. Raichand Lakhmichand & anr, Malvi M R & Co., For Postponment.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSE.

1136-15—Payne and Co, Khatubai v Mahomed Haji Abu and ors, Wadia G and Co, Surveyor and Co, Little and Co, Part heard.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

513-16.—Motichand & D, Umedchand Kashiram a firm v. Kimjilal Master Delhivala & ors, Mulla and Mulla, Part Heard.
861-16.—Payne & Co., Velbai widow v. Narronji Vussonji and anr, Bhimji & Co.
339-17.—Smetham B & Co., Uddhav Hariba Waloonj & anr v. Sitabai widow and ors, Judah and S, Smetham B & Co.
1438-15.—Mulla & M, Gangaram alias Gangji Khatao v. Velji Lilladhar and ors, Bhimji and Co., Surajmal & Co.
46-17.—Surveyor & Co., Aishabai v. Ibrahim Sulleman and ors, Nanu H and Co.
1237-16.—Payne and Co., The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Abdul Karim Haji Essa Fadle and anr, Merwanji K & Co., Ardeshir H D & Co.
438-16.—Captain and V, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Kazi Shariff Mahomed Saley Londay, Payne and Co.
25-17.—Mans H M & Co., Bai Putlibai Manchershaw Wadia v. Bomanshaw Cawasji Wadia, Merwanji K & Co.
991-16.—Khanderao L & M, Raymond Jao Doming v. Doombai and ors, Khanderao L & M, Jehangir G & B, Smetham B & Co.
614-16.—Rustomji & Gir, Haji Abdul Karim Haji Tar Mahomed & ors, v. Haji Sao Sulleman & ors, Captain & V, Nanau H & Co.
18-16.—Mulla & Mulla, Rustomji Ardesir Cooper v. Messrs Davies Black & Co., a firm, Edgelow G W & Co.

CHARGE AGAINST POLICE SUB-INSPECTOR.

ALLEGED INSULT AND ASSAULT.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagaon Police Court. Anthony Moniz charged Sub-Inspector J. R. Poppin and P. Constable No. 574 with insult and assault on the 5th instant.

Mr. P. N. Godinho appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Billimoria defended.

The case for the complainant was that he was waiting for a tram car near the Salvation Army Quarters at Byculla at 10 p.m. on the date in question. A gharry came there with a European and his wife with two children on the box. It appeared that the European woman was assaulting the gharrywalla, as there seemed to be an altercation about the fare. A police sepoy who was sitting on the box of the gharry was taking them to the Police station. As the policeman got down in front of an Irani's shop the gharrywalla's cries that the woman was assaulting him gathered a crowd there. The complainant went into the crowd and told the policeman that as there seemed to be some dispute it was better to take them to the Police station.

"WHO THE DEVIL ARE YOU?"

The first accused turned to the complainant and said "Who the devil are you" and began pouring out foul abuse at him. The complainant thereupon told the accused that he would complain about the matter to Mr. Wilson, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, when the accused said, "Damn the Police Commissioner and Mr. Wilson." The complainant then asked him for his card, but the accused would not give it and said he would have him arrested. The complainant was then pushed into a gharry and three men pinned his hands; the first accused began abusing him and he was also being slapped by them; he was then taken to the Police station, and was abused again; the accused appeared to be drunk; when the complainant wanted to telephone for a doctor, the accused pushed him from the telephone. The European woman, who was in the gharry, wanted to come into the Police station to tell them what had occurred, but the Police would not allow her. The complainant complained to the court that one of his witnesses had already disappeared, and he feared that his other witnesses also would be suborned as the first accused had approached one of them.

ACCUSED PLEADS "NOT GUILTY."

The defence was that on the night in question the first accused was taking tea in the Irani's shop, and he heard a cry of "*Mara, mara.*" When he went out he found a gharry there with a European man and woman and two children, and they complained that the gharrywalla refused to take them to their destination, as he said his horse was tired. The accused told them to go into the Polico station and make a complaint there; the complainant then pushed his way into the crowd and asked the policeman what had happened. When matters were explained, the complainant said "What, a blackman arresting a European" and abused him. The accused thereupon asked him not to interfere in the matter, but the complainant began to whip the sepoy and the accused caught him by the neck and wrenched the whip, and took him to the Police station. He pleaded not guilty.

The second accused also pleaded not guilty.

SECOND ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

After some witnesses had been examined the second accused was discharged for want of evidence and charges were framed against accused No. 1.

The case was then adjourned to the 31st instant.

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT IN SALSETTE.

MAHAR'S DYING DECLARATION.

John Phillip Cordeiro alias Dadoox a well-to-do Indian Christian cultivator of Colle Calina, a village, near the Santa Cruz military camp, was on Wednesday arrested by the Thana Police and taken to the Bandra Hospital. Here Mr. Thakur, First Class Resident Magistrate, Bandra, was recording the dying declaration of Luxooman Mahdoo, a robust young Mahar, who was in his last agonies owing to a terrible gash, alleged to have been inflicted with a knife on the abdomen by Dadoox, who is reported to have crept into his hut at midnight and alleged to have committed the fatal deed. The Mahar said that Dadoox bore a grudge because he had given evidence against him in a certain police case, and that Dadoox had told him that he would one day "show him." When the accused was confronted with the Mahar, the latter identified him as his assailant, whereupon Dadoox cried out, "Look here you are dying, I am a Christian, don't you take my name in vain." "I know well that you are the man who committed the deed replied the Mahar. Dadoox was immediately handcuffed and removed to the Bandra police lock-up. In two hours' time the dying man breathed his last. Mr. Sloane, District Superintendent of Police, Inspector Baldwin, and Sub-Inspector Desai are making enquiries into this case.

ALLEGED BURGLARY IN SALSETTE.

A WIDOW ROBBED.

Peter Albert Correa, an Indian Christian of Dongri, in Utan, Salsette, was last week placed by the Bhaynder Police before Mr. Thakur, First Class Resident Magistrate, Bandra. On the application of Mr. Peter De Souza, pleader, the accused who had been in police custody was released on bail.

The charge against the accused is that on the 15th instant at midnight he is alleged to have broken into the house of Mrs. Maria Quiteria Borges, an old widow. Her two sons were absent from home at the time they having gone to Thana on business. Mrs. Borges being awake and hearing the creaking of the door came out with a lighted lamp and finding the door open tried to close it, when the accused suddenly jumped down from the loft and gave her a violent slap on the face smashed her fingers, and ran away. The widow by the light of the lamp had recognised the man who was arrested by the Bhaynder Police. Rs. 7 were missing from the complainant's house. On a search being made of the accused's residence Rs. 7 were found concealed in a shoe kept in a box. The case is proceeding.

ALLEGED INSULT IN A QUOTATION FROM SHAKESPEARE.

CASE COMPOUNDED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, S. Devaji Pant, an undergraduate of the University of Madras, appeared in answer to a charge of insult preferred against him by Gandam Venkata Krishnarao, a graduate of the same University. Mr. M. S. Noronha appeared for the complainant, while Mr. P. Godinho defended the accused.

It was alleged that on the 1st July the complainant, wrote to the accused demanding certain moneys due on a pronote, winding up the letter with the following quotation from Shakespeare: "Neither a lender nor a borrower be, for loan of it loses both itself and friend." The accused, replying to him, said the latter's behaviour was silly and was such as to "disgrace the robe he got under solemn oath."

The accused expressed regret for having written the letter and gave an unqualified apology. The apology was recorded and the case marked compounded.

DESERTING FROM GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Inspector Chapman charged William McGuire, a Scotch seaman, with deserting from the Government Workhouse on the 23rd July. The accused left after getting leave upto 5 p.m. on that day to seek employment, but did not return. He was convicted, and as he had a similar previous conviction, he was sentenced to five weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

INTERFERENCE OF FORMER WITH LATTER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 22.

The "Pioneer's" Tokio correspondent in a letter dated 10th July discusses the question whether Japan will interfere in China and says if opportunity for interference does not soon present itself there is no knowing when it will, and about the whole question there are some mysteries. The Japanese Government was charged by the Opposition with proclaiming a policy of non-interference in China, while at the same time sending a secret emissary in the person of one Nishihara to Pekin to encourage the northern faction and promote the interests of the military party which would naturally lead to serious complications. The Premier from his place in the House emphatically denied his connections with the operations of Nishihara, at the same time admitting intimacy with the man, praising his views on China and upholding his alleged good qualities. During the lengthy discussion on the China question in the Imperial Diet it was further intimated by the Government that while the policy of the Cabinet towards China is one of non-interference it did not mean the Government supposed the time would never come when Japan would be obliged to take a hand in the affairs of China. Interference depended on the general trend of affairs in that country.

(Continued from column 6.)

THE LAMINGTON PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

(1st Entries 28.)

Mr. A. Nanjee's ch e h Bedspread, 5 years.

THE VISITORS' PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

(1st Entries 39.

Mr. M. Goculdass' br e g Andoversford, 5 years.
Mr. Downes' br e h Billy Bawn, 5 years.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's br e h Bright Bird, 4 years.

THE WANOWRIE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

(1st Entries 9.)

Mr. J. Stewart's ch a h Arrow 13-3½.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Ace of Royals, 14-0.

THE CECIL GRAY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

(1st Entries 33.)

Mr. Yussuff Haroon's g a h Mid Air, 13-2½.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' ch a h Garland 14-0.

THE SEISTAN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

(1st Entries 25.)

Mr. Hammond's ch a h Section 13-3½, aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Mooltan, aged.
Capt. J. M. Bernard's b a h Iron Chest, aged.

FOURTH DAY.
Saturday, 15th September 1917.

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

(1st Entries 36.)

Mr. A. Nanjee's ch e h Bedspread, 5 years.
Messrs. Heath and Gold's b e g Joyous Gard, 5 years.

THE ROSHERVILLE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

(1st Entries 34.)

Mr. A. Nanjee's ch e h Bedspread 5 years,
Mr. P. B. Avasia's b e g Laveco aged.
Messrs. Heath and Gold's b e g Joyous Gard 5 years.

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

(1st Entries 16.)

Mr. N. Begmahomed's br e h Bright Bird, 4 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' b e g St. Guthlac, 6 years.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—Distance R. C. and Distance.

(1st Entries 23.)

Mr. Downes' b a h Bluey Lee (late Abdul), 13-3½, aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' g a h Tajilmulook, aged.
Messrs. Dara Cowasjee and A. A. Begmahomed's b a h Red Cross 13-3½, aged.

THE LAWN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

(1st Entries 15.)

Mr. Noble's g a h Minoru, aged.
Messrs. Dara Cowasjee and A. A. Begmahomed's b a h Red Cross 13-3½, aged.

THE SHOLAPUR PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

(1st Entries 21.)

Mr. Hammond's ch a h Section 13-3½.
Capt. J. M. Bernard's b a h Iron Chest, aged.

POONA RACING SEASON.

FIFTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY 25TH AUGUST.

HORSES LEFT IN.

Horses left in after declaration of forfeit at 4 p.m. on Thursday, 23rd August:—

THE HARRIS PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Magyar 9-9, Kiltoi 9-3, Bewlay 9-1, Bydand 8-10, Pastime 8-9, Silver Thrush 8-7, Spanker 8-3, Primrose Morn 8-3, Calder Vali 8-2, Pantomime II. 7-11, Royal Ambition 7-9, Brownie 7-8.

THE NEWMARKET PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Screamer 9-6, Thunder 9-6, Laveco 9-5, Gravelotte 9-4, Trevella 9-2, Sugar Loaf 8-6, Philanthropist 8-6, Orloff 8-5, Kim III. 8-8, Spenser 8-0, Yuan 7-8, Vidi 7-6, Cyanite 7-6.

THE YERROWDA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Triple Alliance 9-6, Gipsy's Advice 9-2, Anthracite 8-11, Bedspread 8-9, Bunty 8-9, Dunskey 7-13, Dorian 7-12, L'Avenir 7-12, Penny Pie 7-10, Lady Muriel 7-8, Dress 7-8, Margreen 7-8, Somali 7-5.

Two top weights not having accepted weights are raised 3 lbs.

THE LANSDOWNE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Madrina 9-10, Watch Tower 9-2, Drill Mistress 8-9, Aquatint 8-6, Birthday Clothes 8-3, Fine Trout 8-4, Regal Sally 8-2, Night Flyer 8-1, Bellicose 8-0, Lucky Thought 8-0, Servian 7-13, Dyna 7-9, Kit Grey Leg 6-0.

THE HADAPSAR PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Singer 9-13, Beyrut 9-4, Purity 8-12, Collingwood 8-10, Sir Knight 8-5, Ruby Mine 8-4, Money Gold 8-4, Longboat 8-2, Nizam-ul-Mulk, 8-0, Section 7-13, Nawabazada 7-11, Mooltan 7-4.

THE MATHERAN PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mount Pleasant 9-0, Maurice 9-0, Bluey Lee (late Abdul) 9-0, Major 8-11, Morning Light 8-8, Partmoor 8-4, Rose Hill 8-2, Good Morning 8-1, Ringstead 7-12, Najdi 7-12, Pacific 7-10, British 7-10, Vanguard 7-11, Raven 7-10, Starling 7-10, Acetine 7-10.

THE MATHERAN PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Paradise 9-0, Rage (late Ali Beg) 9-0, Hudban 9-0, Amir Aswad 8-12, Brave Boy 8-12, Royalist 8-6, Justice 8-4, Aurunghzeb (late Bikaner) 8-2, India 8-0, Hasty 7-11, Salim 7-9, Ormuz 7-7, Barjora 6-13.

Top weight accepting being under 9st it is raised to that weight and the others in proportion.

POONA RACES 1917.

1ST MEETING.

Final entries closed on Tuesday, 21st August

FIRST DAY.
Wednesday 5th September 1917.

THE TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

(1st Entries 15.)

Mr. M. Goculdass' b e g Swanker, 5 years.
Mr. R. Macalister's br e h Dan Russel 6 years.

THE CRITERION PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

(1st Entries 15.)

Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e m Forfeit Lass. 6 years.

THE BALDOYLE PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

(1st Entries 33.)

Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's b e m Carpentia, 5 years.
Mr. A. Nanjee's ch e h Bedspread, 5 years.

THE LINCOLN PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

(1st Entries 30.)

Mr. M. Goculdass' br e g Andoversford, 5 years.
Mr. Downes' br e h Billy Bawn, 5 years.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's br e h Bright Bird, 4 years.
Mr. R. Macalister's b e m Pink Flannel, 3 years.

THE POONA DERBY.—Distance 1½ miles.

(1st Entries 16.)

Mr. S. A. Wahed's b a h Peacemaker 13-3½.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' ch a h Garland 14-0.

THE DEALERS' NEW PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

(1st Entries 33.)

Mr. Yussuff Haroon's g a h Mid Air, 13-2½, 7 years.
Mr. Heath's b a h Vanguard 14-0, aged.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's g a h Quantity 14-0, 3 years.

THE MODERATE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

(1st Entries 15.)

Mr. Hammond's ch a h Section, 13-3½.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' b a h Crusader, 13-3½.

SECOND DAY.
Saturday, 8th September, 1917.

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP.—Distance 1½ miles.

(1st Entries 17.)

Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's b e g Thunder 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e g Swanker, 5 years.

THE POONA PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

(1st Entries 9.)

Mr. M. Goculdass' br e h Verge 4 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch n am g Forward III, aged.

THE AUTUMN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

(1st Entries 36.)

Mr. A. Nanjee's ch e h Bedspread 5 years.
Messrs. Heath and Gold's b e g Joyous Gard, 5 years.

THE GALWAY PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

(1st Entries 21.)

Mr. N. Begmahomed's br e h Bright Bird, 4 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' b e g St. Guthlac, 6 years.

H. H. THE FIRST AGA KHAN'S COMMEMORATION PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

(1st Entries 12.)

Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Ace of Hearts 13-3½, aged.

THE ARAB PONY DERBY.—Distance 6 furlongs.

(1st Entries 18.)

Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch a h Nawabzada, 14-0.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Ace of Royals 14-0.
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's g a h Tawdry 13-3½.
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's b a h Najdi 13-3½.

THIRD DAY.
Tuesday, 11th September 1917.

THE GANESHKHIND PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

(1st Entries 27.)

Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g Primrose Morn, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e m Forfeit Lass 6 years.

THE BURNETT PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

(1st Entries 29.)

Mr. A. Nanjee's ch e h Bedspread, 5 years.
Messrs. Heath and Gold's b e g Joyous Gard, 5 years.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's ch e h Castle Vite, 6 years.

(Continued in column 5.)

LATE DADABHAI NAOROJI.

MEMORIAL MEETING IN TOWN HALL.

LORD WILLINGDON'S SPEECH.

"A STAINLESS AND SELFLESS LIFE."

SIR DINSHAH WACHA'S REMINESCENCES.

A public meeting to perpetuate the memory of the late Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji was held yesterday evening in the Town Hall, H. E. Lord Willingdon presiding. There was a good attendance, many assembling long before the meeting, in spite of the wet weather which had prevailed during the day. The inclement weather, however, prevented such a large attendance as might have been expected. Many ladies attended the meeting. Among those present were Sir D. E. Wacha, Sir N. G. Chandavarker, Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. T. W. Birkett, the Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael, Mr. W. A. Chambers, Mr. M. N. Hogg, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Sir Sassoon J. David, Sir Stanley Reid, the Hon. Mr. Sheriff Devji Kanji, Mr. J. D. McBain, the Hon. Mr. S. C. Barodawalla, the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, Mr. Narottam Morarji, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. H. A. Wadya, the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. Hirilal Nanavaty, Mr. J. P. Orr, Mr. J. B. Petit, Mr. Rahimbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. Ginwalla, Mr. Ruttonsey Dharamsey Morarji, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. Omer Sobhani, Mr. R. P. Masani, Mr. D. B. Mantri, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Mr. J. Mackison, Mr. P. W. Monie, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. Syud Hossain and many others.

Mr. T. W. Birkett, the Sheriff read the notice convening the meeting and asked the meeting to elect their chairman.

Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy proposed and Sir Sassoon J. David seconded that H. E. the Governor do take the chair.

This was passed with acclamation.

Lord Willingdon said that he had in his possession messages of regret from Sir Dinshaw Petit and Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim and several others.

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

Continuing, his Excellency said:—

We are met to-day to perpetuate the memory of a great citizen of India, and I can sincerely say that I am glad to be present at this great gathering and to command its objects to your practical support and sympathy.

I had an opportunity only a few weeks ago of expressing my sense of the great loss this country has sustained by the death of its veteran leader, and I shall therefore leave it to those who are sitting round me, many of whom, through their intimate association with him, have special knowledge of his life, to tell you of those many qualities and characteristics, those numerous activities which endeared him so much not only to the people of his Presidency but throughout the whole of India.

All Indians will remember Dr. Dadabhai Navroji with the deepest affection for they know that he lived and worked for their moral, social, and political advance and I think, too, that it is true to say that he was one of the first of Indian leaders to place before his countrymen the ideal of a self-governing India under the British Crown.

Yes, and to us Englishmen his memory will always be held in respect and regard for, while he was often a strong and severe critic of the administration, he always held a firm conviction and belief in the fairness and justice of British Rule.

The other day I said that we could ill spare in these stirring times for this country the guiding hand of the 3 great leaders whom the hand of death has taken from us within the last 2 years. I feel all the more to-day the need for their guidance and counsel, now that the Secretary of State has declared that responsible Government in India as an integral part of the Empire is the goal of British policy, and has decided to personally visit this country to decide upon the best steps for advance.

But to those of us who are left, and who have some responsibility for the control of political thought and action I would venture to give to-day a few words of advice.

I would urge my Indian fellow citizens to cultivate in these times the quality of patience, and to trust like Dadabhai Navroji in the justice of British Rule: I would ask them in all fairness never to forget the immense services that my countrymen have given to the advance of their country in the past; I would beg them to remember that we are here amongst them with but one object in view, to assist them in the progress and development of their native land.

And I would ask my own fellow countrymen always to recollect that there is not an Englishman in this country, whatever his profession, who has not got a great Imperial duty to perform, the duty of binding, by the example of courtesy, sympathy and friendship, the ties of affection, and loyalty between this great country and our own mother land.

Let us carry on together the work of those great men of both races who have worked together in the past, and I am confident that in future years, long after the time that you have reached the goal of your political ambitions, that we shall find Indians and Englishmen working together for a common object, a united purpose, the progress of this land and the welfare of her people. (Loud cheers).

"A STAINLESS AND SELFLESS LIFE."

Sir D E. Wacha then proposed the first resolution which read thus:

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay desires to place on record its sense of profound sorrow at the loss sustained by the British Empire in general, and India in particular, through the death of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, who as a pioneer of political, economical and educational reforms throughout India, rendered by his devoted and life-long labours unique service to the country and won the warmest esteem and affection of his countrymen, leaving a noble example of a stainless and selfless life to serve as an inspiration to the present and future generations."

"That a copy of the resolution be communicated to the family of the deceased."

SIR DINSHAS SPEECH

Sir Dinshaw said he agreed from the bottom of his heart with all that had been said by Lord Willingdon on the subject of the telegram that Mr. Montagu had decided to come to his country and to learn for himself what was the opinion on the burning problem of the day and to advise his Majesty's Government regarding the aspirations of the Indians. He asked them to await in patience what Mr. Montagu had to say regarding the granting of self-government, and he also asked him to put the case before him properly. Coming to Dadabhai Naoroji, he said almost all of Dadabhai's contemporaries had passed away. He himself became acquainted with him when he was five years old, as his father used to take him to the "Daftar Akshar" Press where the original "Rast Goftar" was printed, and that acquaintance had ripened into friendship, such a friendship which had lasted till the last days of Dadabhai. Sir Dinshaw then gave an example of Dadabhai's stern sense of discipline, which he remembered even to-day; he then referred to the broad features of Dadabhai's character. He (the speaker) was a minstrel on many platforms as far as Dadabhai was concerned. The influence of his mother on Dadabhai was immense and it was true to say in his case that mothers were the builders of nations. He was a man of great character, and he would always logically stick to his opinions. Sometimes he was one man against the world, and it was proved that he was right and that others were wrong. He was a man of temperate and thrifty habits, and he was very methodical in his work. He was always serene; he would always offer his other cheek to the smiter if anybody smote him at all. There was about him the same simple mind. That he possessed until his last day. He had a rare simplicity almost sublimity. Seldom in the commercial world have been known men of such probity and such honesty like Dadabhai. If he had lived long enough he would have seen that self-government was coming on. (Cheers). He was a man of very intense knowledge, very logical. He had never known a man with such extensive knowledge, and who was so modest of it like Newton.

HIS ACCURACY OF FACTS.

Another thing was his accuracy of facts—he never said or wrote anything which could not stand a challenge. When he wrote his book on the poverty of India statistics were still in their infancy and his estimate of the income of the people of India was Rs. 20 per head, and Sir Evelyn Baring under Lord Ripon after calculation thought it was Rs. 27, and latterly in Lord Curzon's time it was done more accurately and computed at Rs. 30 per head. He vitalised the principle of national politics,—he was never a parish politician. His ideas and imagination roamed wide to vitalise the nation by education and by imparting the knowledge which he himself possessed, for he always said "What is the use of knowledge unless you can impart it to others?" Dadabhai dealt with the question of simultaneous examinations long before any one, and he was successful in getting a resolution passed through Parliament to hold the examination both in India and England at the same time. It was Dadabhai who started first the question of free education in India in the year 1893 when he came here to take up the presidentship of the Lahore Congress.

HIS TOLERANCE OF PUBLIC OPINION.

Another trait of Dadabhai was his tolerance of public opinion, and he never formed his opinions hastily; when he was thoroughly convinced of them he took his stand upon them. He was always tolerant of other people's opinions, and Sir Dinshaw wished this was practised to-day! Whenever public duty was concerned he was always ready at a moment's notice. He was dutiful to his mother and dutiful to his countrymen and he was a saintly man. Never a vicious word emanated from him and he was a devout Zoroastrian and always believed in good thoughts, good words and good deeds. He had a brooding mind and when he came to a strong conviction he expressed it in public fearlessly. Dadabhai was a great statesman, and if he had lived in Europe or America he would have risen to the highest office in the state. As Pericles said Dadabhai was a firm believer that happiness comes by freedom and freedom by stoutness of heart. He was a great thinker—a steady constellation, giving uniform light, in the galaxy of the intellectual aristocracy.

"Let lesser eyes spy out the faults
That marked the arduous campaign
His shield bears dents, but not a stain
He held the truth against all assaults."

In conclusion Sir Dinshaw said:—"A veteran and hero of thousand fights—loyal and true to the British Raj—with deep and abiding faith in the sense of British justice and fair play, though he always knew John Bull to be slow in action. He was indeed a knight of later day, though not plumed or panoplied in mail."

"Death calls you not as one that claims
his rights
But gently as a friend;
So then with you, 'tis well, who after
pain,
After long pain, have reached your rest
at last;
But we, ah! when shall India mould
again
This type of splendour past?
Noble in triumph, noble in defeat,
Leader of hopes, that others held for-
lorn;
Strong in the faith that looks afar to
meet
The flash of Freedom's morn."

Sir Narayan in seconding the resolution said:—

Before now within these twenty-five years Bombay has had public meetings to mourn the loss of six of India's patriots.—Telang, Ranade, Tyabji, Tata, Gokhale and last but not least of all Pherozeshah Mehta,—who by their life's work had proved among the pillars of their country. To-day we have assembled to mourn the loss of the premier of our public men, the prop of those pillars, in whose school of public life they had all been trained. They adored him with the rest of the country as the Grand Old Man of India. What constituted the elements of grandeur in Dadabhai's life? The Grand Man, the classics tell us, is like the grand style—he announces and commands, he lives and speaks with the prophetic mind, takes large and long views of history, and provoking thought, irritating people's consciences becomes the conscience of his country. Of such was Dadabhai to the end of his life. Look at the picture as it grew. Here was the youth who, of all the youth of his time, the moment he had finished his college education, set himself to the task of female education, sowed the seeds of social reform, and by his quiet confidence and gentle ways disarmed the opposition of the orthodox winning over to his side in those dark days of superstition such strong conservative leaders of Parsi and Hindu society as the first Sir Jamsetji and Jagannath Shankershet. In that initial step of his public life he showed his five visions of the India to be—the vision that India's full manhood must come above all else through the elevated grace of India's womanhood. Next we find Dadabhai give up his Professorship in Elphinstone College and going to England to turn a merchant. Not a few then thought it was madness because he was too honest and conscience stricken to succeed as a trader. That was true; Dadabhai did fail as a merchant. But his commercial failure pales before the national success for India and the Indian character he achieved in the mercantile line. When he went to England and joined his firm he found it was the practice that no Bank there would accept drafts sent from India by Indian merchants unless they were counter-signed by a European. Dadabhai felt that as a slur on the character of his countrymen; he had an Indian importing firm opened in London and a Bank started here to counteract the practice. That step had its desired effect He won nationally for India—he succeeded in establishing in England the credit and honour of the Indian character. And his own character and credit,—his pure and simple life, his strict bond of word and act,—secured trust in the Indian character. For fifty years of his life in London he stood at the door of England as the political apostle of his country, pleaded its cause before Englishmen, and stood before them as Justice to India incarnate, preaching and preparing the way for India's self-government within the British Empire, asking, seeking, knocking at England's door and never resting. And at last England opened her door to him and let him in made him the first Indian Member of Parliament. His life, his writings, his speeches read like the lives and books of some of the Hebrew Prophets, speaking straight from the heart with one refrain, the refrain of righteousness. They form the political Bible of India. There was never a contradiction in his long and loveable career amidst struggles and severest criticisms. He had begun his public life with a staunch faith in humane principles and to the last he stood faithful to all causes of humanity, whether they concerned men or women, rich or poor. What forms the crowning beauty of the career is that Dadabhai's private life moved most faithfully on the same high plane as his public life. He drew the humane and broad spirit of his patriotism from his pure domesticities. That makes him, after Raja Rammohan Roy, the modern Saint of India. Indian Saints of the period previous to the advent of the British in this country lived for other-worldliness and were more or less indifferent to the rights and responsibilities of citizenship. Our modern conception of saintliness, thanks to our contact with the great British nation covers the whole sphere of life; the perfect saint is he who is the perfect citizen. That is the one lesson of all lessons derived from Dadabhai's devoted life of service to his motherland. He lived a life of fulness; he has died full of years as the modern patriarch of his country. Though he has not lived to witness the full triumph of the great causes he had made his own, he lived to witness the onward march of India under British rule. He has died witnessing England in the closing years of his life standing up once more true to her ancient traditions and fight for the principle of righteousness, justice, and humanity for which he himself as India's champion had laboured all his life. He has died witnessing a fresh vigorous awakening in the British Empire of those principles. He heard that before dying as the even song of his godly life. Dadabhai has gone with his even song,—Mr. Montagu is coming with his morning song,—for India's day of ampler life. And when that day dawns, it will be the resurrection of Dadabhai Naoroji.

MR. CHAMBERS' SPEECH.

Mr. W. A. Chambers said: Years ago I was passing late at night along a street in London, Grays Inn Road, and saw an immense gathering near the Holborn Town Hall. An election had just been held and one of the candidates was addressing the crowd. He stood at a first floor window, a spare grey-bearded spectacled figure, and in a rich tenor voice thanked those who had voted for him. He thanked them particularly on behalf of India. The speaker was Dadabhoy Nowroji; that was the first time I saw him. Many years after this I saw the same figure, but very old, again the centre of a cheering crowd—this time a Bombay crowd—returning from the Bombay University which had just honoured itself by honouring him. Between those two occasions I became acquainted with Mr. Dadabhoy. In London there was a centre of activity at which gathered men very much in earnest as to the future of the British Empire. Some of the men are now serving the State, many are dead and most remain in obscurity. Dadabhoy was one of them and it was there that I won his friendship. We discussed almost everything under the sun, but Dadabhoy never allowed us to forget India. He taught us, and through us not a few Englishmen, that India was not inhabited by savages wearing loin cloths but an important part of the British Commonwealth. Later it was my fate to come to India and the most precious part of my baggage was a letter introducing me to one who was then Mr. Dinshaw Wacha, but who now is Sir Dinshaw.

LESSONS OF DADABHOY'S LIFE.

What is the lesson of Dadabhoy's life? Steadfastness and sincerity. He was a steadfast man and a sincere man. He made it the greatest ambition of his life to win a seat in the House of Commons, in order that he might from that platform make known India. He attained that ambition but to obtain it he had to overcome enormous difficulties—difficulties of which the public here have no conception. He was a stranger in the land and the ordinary political organizations looked upon him with some disfavour. He recognized this but formed his own organization and nothing would move him from his object. I well remember in one of my visits to England calling on him. He was ill and then over seventy years of age. I went up to his room and found him in bed. He was desperately ill and looked like a waxen figure. I suggested he should return to India to be cared for by his family and to be with his friends. "No," he said, "I shall soon be better; moreover I have found another constituency and I shall be a member of Parliament again." I discovered, as had been his experience before, that certain forces were working against him but he had determined to continue with his candidature. "They think," he said, "that I am an Oriental and they can persuade me to retire but I shall go to the poll." There you see the steadfast man.

As to his sincerity I never knew him to say a malign word about British Rule. I often heard him in a moment of irritation exclaim "that is un-British." His one idea was that everything should be done in a British way and then all would be right. A favourite theory of his was that the prosperity of India meant the prosperity of England. "If I can only," he frequently remarked, "raise my countrymen to a position in which each of them will be able to buy an extra yard of cloth I can increase the prosperity of England to an extent beyond imagination." There was no difference between his private utterances and his public speeches. What he thought in private he said in public. It has been quoted that in the knapsack of each of Napoleon's soldiers there was a marshall's baton. Dadabhoy has shown us that there is a chance of a seat in the Chamber that rules us all for every member of the British Empire. As to his work in India it is to be seen everywhere. It is to be seen when a little Parsi boy is on his way to school with his books on his back. It is to be seen whenever a little Parsi girl goes to her lessons with her bundle of books. It is to be seen whenever a Parsi drives or walks in the open with his wife and daughter. It is to be seen in the public life of India. Dadabhoy's life has shed a lustre on his community and it is a priceless heritage for India. This is no place for tears. He rests after a full and glorious life. Dadabhoy need envy no man.

SIR CURRIMBHOY IBRAHIM'S SPEECH.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy in supporting the resolution, said those who knew Dadabhai intimately in his life loved him. He had very little to say about him, as the previous speakers had spoken so much of him. But he would say that he exercised a great magnetic influence on his fellow-workers, and his life would be a source of strength to the future generations, and he would wish for the sake of the Motherland that they were able to produce more men like Dadabhai Naoroji. (Cheers.)

MR, WADYA'S SPEECH.

Mr. H. A. Wadya in further supporting it, said that it was the third time his Excellency had come amongst them to share their sense of loss at the death of great men. The first was on the occasion of Mr. Gokhale's death, the second was on that of Sir Pherozeshah's and this was the third time. Their loss we had never ceased to deplore and of late we had deplored it more than ever. If we measured the loss by the greatness of the man, by the length of his labours, by the quality and quantity of his work, Dadabhai was the greatest loss that India had suffered in the death of any one man. But there was with it a feeling of devout thankfulness that a life so much more than ordinarily great, so much more than ordinarily useful, was also so much more than ordinarily prolonged. He was grateful for being allowed to take part in the proceedings of the meeting. Dadabhai had done for him what parents had done for their children for he was left in his care in England by his father. That enabled him to know him in his home, in his family, in his business, in his trials and success, in his life and in his varied public services and during those days of noble retirement, his life was dedicated to pure thoughts, pure words and pure deeds and never was known a greater Zoroastrian. It was not possible to speak very briefly of what Dadabhai did, but he would beg them remember this—that he was the greater father of those great sons, Naoroji Fardunji, Mandlik, Sorabji Bengali, Mehta, Ranade, Gokhale and many others. He never served himself, but he served the cause. He never attacked any man, but he attacked the system. He became to India what Garibaldi was to Italy and what Gladstone was to England. He was a saint to them and his home at Versova was a shrine to them and it was a pilgrimage to go there. (Cheers.)

The resolution was put to the vote and carried with acclamation.

MEMORIAL TO BE RAISED.

The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji then moved:

"That this meeting resolves that a suitable memorial be raised to commemorate the life and great work of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and that a committee of the undermentioned gentlemen, with power to add to their number, be appointed to collect subscriptions and to take all necessary measures in that behalf."

He said they had come there to remember the great services rendered to India by the Grand Old Man of India and they had come there to do their duty towards that great man. But there was a greater duty before them—to put their hands deeper into their pockets in remembrance of that great man and to show the whole world that India was always grateful to the man who had lived and worked and died for his country. (Cheers.)

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE.

Mr. Manmohandas then read the names of the Committee, which included the names of Sir Basil Scott, Sir Mahadev Choubal, Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Sir Dinshaw Petit, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim and many others.

MR. H. MODY'S SPEECH.

Mr. H. P. Mody in seconding the resolution, said: tion, said that great as was the nation's loss by the death of Dadabhai Naoroji, the predominant sentiment must be that to which the United States Ambassador gave expression, when on the occasion of Gladstone's death he "reverently congratulated the English race everywhere upon the glorious completion of a life filled with splendid achievements and consecrated to the noblest purposes." Such must be the point of view from which they should contemplate the close of a career dominated by the finest impulses and crowned with such solid successes.

MR. J. J. VIMADALAL'S SPEECH

Mr. Jehangir J. Vimadalal in supporting the resolution, in an eloquent speech which was loudly cheered, said few men it was given to preserve up to the end the health of the body and a clear mind and go to the rest amidst the applause, love and reverence of the millions of inhabitants of this country. That portion had been that of Dadabhai Naoroji. One central point in his life was that he was a selfless man. The great feature of his life was not self-advancement, but to raise his countrymen. He followed the maxim that "Happiness comes unto him of whom others are happy."

It was the very humility of his life, his characteristic simplicity which secured for him the homage of the people, and his name had become a household word not only in our country but also wherever the British Flag flew. He was an ideal son, an ideal friend and an ideal co-worker. (Cheers.)

The resolution was carried unanimously.

DONATIONS.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha at this stage announced the following donations:—H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, Rs. 5,000; H. H. the Gaekwad of Baroda, Rs. 5,000; H. H. the Jam Saheb, Rs. 5,000; Sir Dorab Tata, Rs. 5,000; H. H. the Maharaja of Indore, Rs. 3,000; Sir Ratan Tata, Rs. 2,500. The Maharaja of Bikaner had also promised a large contribution. (A telegram from Bikanir says that the Maharaja has subscribed Rs. 800 and the Maharani, Rs. 200.)

VOTE OF THANKS TO SHERIF

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah then proposed and the Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna seconded a vote of thanks to the Sheriff, Mr. T. W. Birkett for convening the meeting, which was passed.

HIS EXCELLENCY THANKED.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir in proposing a vote of thanks to Lord Willingdon, said that his Excellency's presence there showed his sincere sympathy for those principles for which that great man Dadabhai Naoroji lived and fought out his life.

Sir Bhalchandra in seconding the resolution regretted the unavoidable absence of her Excellency Lady Willingdon, but sincerely hoped that she would return to Bombay completely recovered and with renewed health.

The meeting then terminated.

HUN'S WANTON INHUMANITY

DELIBERATELY SELECTING HOSPITALS. FOR AERIAL ATTACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 23.
Recd. 9 p.m., Aug. 23.

It is established that the Germans are now deliberately selecting hospitals and clearing stations for a succession of aerial attacks and leaving alone military objectives in the vicinity. Three such attacks took place on August 19th. In the first three, women nurses were wounded. In the second, one doctor was killed and three were wounded. In the third nine Germans in bed were wounded. Last night, similar attacks occurred on hospitals where there were wounded. The Germans were noisy and panicstricken, the British silent and selfcontained.

M. Beach Thomas describes how the great English surgeon was visiting a hospital accompanied by American surgeons when the bombing began. The hospital echoed with guttural German screams. It was plunged into darkness and a flashlamp revealed the horrible scene, the mass of debris in which three hundred pound bombs made huge craters, suggesting that the raider was one of the newest air giants. The first bomb struck a ward full of Germans, nine of whom were heaped in every attitude in horrible death. Doctors state that in all their experience they have not witnessed such a horrible scene. Another ward suffered as severely as the German ward.

G. I. P. RAILWAY STRIKE.

TEXT OF LORD WILLINDON'S MESSAGE.

The following Press Note was issued by the Government of Bombay yesterday evening:—

In order that the public may be accurately informed as to the action taken by the Bombay Government with reference to the railway strike the following message which was given to the Commissioner of Police for communication to the leaders of the strike, is herewith published:—

After consultation with Major Hepper, Agent to the G. I. P. Railway, and other influential citizens of Bombay, I am satisfied that the new scale of pay offered to the men on strike by the Railway Company is fair, that it is the Company's intention to deal with the matter liberally and that the large majority of the men will receive an enhancement of their pay immediately they return to work. The Company has promised to furnish my Government with full information regarding the percentage of men who receive increases of pay and the average increase given. My advice to the men therefore is to return to work without delay.

Provided that my advice is immediately followed, the Company has agreed to make no discrimination between those who have been active leaders of the strike and others, and to re-engage *all* the men on strike.

(Sd.) WILLINGDON.
20th August, 1917.

The Commissioner of Police was further informed that if the strikers should make demands for gratuities or strike pay, his Excellency considered that the Company were within their rights in refusing to accede to them.

His Excellency the Governor in Council wishes to record his appreciation of the excellent services rendered by the Commissioner and all ranks of the Bombay City Police in the preservation of order during this trying time. Their task was lightened by the orderly behaviour of the strikers and the good sense that was shown by their ready acceptance of the advice tendered to them to return to work. The acknowledgments of Government are also due to the Agent and the officers of the G. I. P. Railway for their courtesy in placing the situation before Government and thus assisting them in their efforts to secure the termination of the strike.

QUESTIONABLE JOURNALISM,

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The great Railway Strike has ended, happily for all parties concerned. So all the three dailies of Bombay, which are before me, tell me. So far so good. But what I cannot understand is this. Your journal says that the intervention of his Excellency the Governor brought about this happy result, and gives categorically all the details about his Excellency's letter which was placed before the men's leaders. Some of the workmen whom I met yesterday in the train, said as much. On the other hand, your two contemporaries do not say a word about the part his Excellency took in settling this dispute. Either his Excellency wrote the letter above referred to, or he did not write it. If he did, why are your contemporaries silent on the point? If he did not, will they come forward and contradict your statement? To me this sort of manoeuvring on the part of responsible journalists, savours of dishonest journalism, and it is just this latter which is widening the breach between the rulers and the ruled. I can understand your evening contemporary following these tactics, but I expected something better from the morning one.—Yours, etc.

A. D.

TO-DAY'S CALCUTTA TOWN HALL MEETING.

MR. SURENDRANATH BANNERJEA PRESIDES

(From a Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23.

Papers announce that Mr. Surendranath Banerjea presides at to-morrow's Town Hall meeting, and Messrs. Motilal Ghose, B. Chakravarty, Bipin Chandra Pal, C. R. Das and others will be among the speakers.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

"A LITTLE BUT O' FLUFF"

The Howitt-Phillips Company opened their season at the Royal Opera House last evening with the successful farce "A Little Bit of Fluff." There was a large audience, which was kept thoroughly amused all through.

As in all farces a man is in trouble. Though married he has had an affair with a flighty girl—"A Little Bit of Fluff"—and in order to allay his wife's suspicions he has to give her a necklace which has been lent to the girl by a Maharaja. As it is worth £500, he invents an imaginary injury sustained, he claims, in a bus accident. He demands this sum from the bus company. The latter's agent calls and sees the husband, but when their doctor calls he is out, and his simple friend impersonates him. When, at a later date, both agent and doctor call together complications arise. But as is the way with farce all is straightened out in the end, and even the handing over of the necklace to Mamie by the wife was not such a terrible affair once it became inevitable.

Miss Doris Phillips took the name-part and portrayed a light-hearted, flirtatious American girl with great success. Mr. Charles Howitt, as the erring husband, played somewhat tamely and could not always be heard distinctly. Miss Gertrude Godard had a great deal to do in the role of wronged wife and did it cleverly. Mr. Wheeler Dryden supplied the broadly farcical element, and no exaggeration seemed excessive to him for the audience. Of the others, Miss Lillian Stanbridge was conspicuous for a fine study of the old aunt. The play was extremely well received. "To-night "The Case of Lady Camber" will be staged at 9-30.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, August 24, 1917.

MR. MONTAGU AND HOME RULE.

"But I am positive of this, that your great claim to continue the illogical system of government by which you have governed India in the past is that it was efficient. It has been proved to be not efficient. It has been proved to be not sufficiently elastic to express the will of the Indian people; to make them into a warring nation as they wanted to be. The history of this war shows that you can rely upon the loyalty of the Indian people to the British Empire—if you ever before doubted it! If you want to use that loyalty you must take advantage of that love of country which is a religion in India, and you must give them that bigger opportunity of controlling their own destinies, not merely by councils which cannot act, but by control, by growing control, of the Executive itself. Then in your next war—if we ever have war—in your next crisis, through times of peace, you will have a contented India, an India equipped to help. Believe me, Mr. Speaker, it is not a question of expediency, it is not a question of desirability. Unless you are prepared to remodel, in the light of modern experience, this century-old and cumbrous machine, then I believe, I verily believe, that you will lose your right to control the destinies of the Indian Empire."

—MR. MONTAGU in the House of Commons.

With the above words Mr. Montagu concluded his remarkable speech in the House of Commons in the course of the debate on the Report of the Mesopotamia Commission. The speech was delivered but a few days before the announcement of MR. Montagu's appointment as Secretary of State. Although his main object was to defend Lord Hardinge from the ill-informed and, it must be admitted, in some cases malicious attacks that have been levelled against him, Mr. Montagu incidentally allowed himself to cover the wider ground of Indian administration as a whole. We say incidentally, but, perhaps, it would be wiser to say that he could have hardly helped it, considering that the Mesopotamia failure was primarily due to the utterly inadequate and antiquated character of the *machine* of Indian Government, and no one could very well have undertaken to explain the *debacle* without a more or less searching examination of that machine. But Mr. Montagu did not only cover a wide field: he spoke with a refreshing candour which in all probability we should not have had if he had had the least inkling at the time that he would so soon be called upon to succeed Mr. Chamberlain at the India Office. He spoke with candour but he also spoke with a masterly grasp of the principles and details of Indian Administration, which compels admiration. It is the bare truth to say that no other Secretary of State for India has ever assumed office with so much first-hand knowledge of the duties of his office and the intricacies of the problems with which a Secretary of State for India must be confronted.

In the passage which serves to introduce this article—a passage of great insight and sincerity,—Mr. Montagu has put, in respect of its basic essentials, the case for Home Rule for India. We commend his observations to the officials in this country, as well as to such non-officials as still unhappily continue to be hazy and undecided as to the meaning of the Home Rule movement. That movement is based upon this two-fold principle: that the system of Government that obtains in this country is radically obsolete and inefficient, and thus operates as a heavy and monstrous drag upon the wheels of national progress, and therefore must be done away with, lock, stock and barrel as soon as possible,—albeit by such stages as may be called for in the interests of avoiding unnecessary disruption and dislocation of the administrative machinery. Secondly, the present bureaucracy must be replaced by a system of Constitutional Government in which the people of this country, in Mr. Montagu's words, "will control their own destinies, not merely by councils which cannot act, but by control, by growing control, of the Executive itself."

The whole of Mr. Montagu's speech, indeed, of which we published the full text yesterday, constitutes an eloquent, brilliant, convincing plea for Home Rule for India. If some of our friends find this particular phrase too overpowering we would ask them to translate it into other terms according to their own taste and inclination. We, for our part, are concerned with the reality and the principl of the thing. And as to that there can not be the slightest doubt that the new Secretary of State is signally well-informed and clear-headed. "The Government of India," he says, "is too wooden, too iron, too inelastic, too antediluvian, to be of any use for the modern purposes we have in view." That is only too true, and that is our case for Home Rule. How gravely detrimental this ramshackle and top-heavy machinery is to the best interests of India and the Empire may be shown by one illustration which we take from Mr. Montagu's speech. India's contribution to the war, in men, in money and in resources, has, curiously enough, been acknowledged and appreciated more by statesmen and the public in Great Britain than by British officials and non-officials in India. Great as those services have been, Indians have been the first to point out and to proclaim continuously that they might have been infinitely greater—with adequate opportunities. Why were such facilities not available? Because by its very constitution and tradition the Government of India is out of touch and out of sympathy with the people of India. Loftily but precariously supported on a pedestal of preposterous "prestige," the rulers of this country can neither understand Indian psychology nor appreciate Indian sentiment. Having been bequeathed a pre-historic rod, they fondly hug it to their bosom,—as a Red Indian might brandish his ancient spear,—in blissful ignorance of the fact that the world has replaced it by subtler instruments, and that therefore they contrive to look more ridiculous than imposing when they strut and prance in an ebullition of fancied glory and power. "The real charge against the Indian Administration," said Mr. Montagu, "seems to me to be this: At the beginning of the war I believe there was too great a doubt of the loyalty and co-operation of the Indian people. . . . *Then events proved that the Indian people were anxious to co-operate, and the share of the Indian people in this war, from the beginning to the end, has always been greater than the share of the Indian Government in this war, and always more willing than the share of the Indian Government.*"

We in India know that the suspicion and mistrust of the people is chronic in the bureaucracy, and the point to bear in mind is that so long as the bureaucratic system is allowed to last, so long it must maintain the essential habit of all bureaucracies, which is distrust of the people. An Indian Government sufficiently composed of Indians could not have made so egregious a miscalculation, could not have been guilty of so grave an injustice to the people of this country. It is, therefore, that India must have Home Rule.

THE MORTALITY AMONG EDUCATED INDIANS.

It is impossible not to be struck by the number of young Indians who succumb to some disease or other almost before they have reached manhood, and there is need for some investigations into the causes which are at the root of this striking fact. Never in the history of the country were the young men subjected to such intellectual strain as the young Indian attending the High Schools, Colleges, and Universities in the large centres. Though learning has been inculcated as a sacred duty of all Brahmins from untold ages, it cannot be said that the methods adopted for their instruction by the Hindu pundits were such as to make really great demands on the physique of the student. To a large extent the memory was the chief factor in the educational system, and there can be no comparison between the strain of this method of learning and the system at present in vogue. The Indian male at birth has an expectation of less than twenty-three years of life, whereas the Englishman's expectation of life is over forty-six years. We are well aware that many reasons may be brought forward to account for the almost appalling loss of life in India through natural causes, disease, etc., and no doubt, in time, some of the most fatal will be rendered less deadly. But we wish to draw attention to the great loss of life among educated Indians, at a point in their lives when they have hardly begun to enter on life's work. It is a fact not widely known perhaps, that, while in England, the annual death-rate is lower in the upper classes than it is among the proletariat, in India, the educated classes have an even higher death-rate than the uneducated and poorer classes. There is a pathetic indifference to the value of life among the lower castes, and the conditions of life are such that we cannot wonder at the high mortality, yet it appears to be an undisputed fact among Indian medical authorities that the proportion of deaths is even higher among the well-to-do classes. A young boy goes to school, and gradually makes his way to the University, when suddenly he is carried off. In the very period of his life when he ought to be at his best, both physically and mentally, he falls a victim, and the fact that this happens among the classes where ordinary conditions of living are better than in the uneducated classes, points to some weakness in his physique brought on by study which renders him less able to withstand any serious attack. It is pathetic to contemplate the amount of waste involved in this high mortality among educated students. The heavy toll demanded by war is intensely regretted when the measure of sorrow and waste is realised. Yet the daily toll of educated Indians, none the less waste, is scarcely commented upon.

A subject of this nature cannot be adequately discussed without considerable investigation, and accurate figures which are not yet forthcoming. Some work has been done in this direction by Lieutenant-Colonel Prasad, a retired doctor of the Indian Medical Service, and he has, we believe, published his findings in a small brochure. More needs to be done to examine the question scientifically, and then to inaugurate measures which shall safeguard the educated youth of the land. A sufficient test of the seriousness of the question, can be made by tabulating the friends, relatives, and acquaintances personally known, who have died at this critical stage in their lives. The first necessity is the collection of reliable statistics in all parts of the country. Then, an investigation into the causes that may be assigned. When these two matters have been thoroughly investigated it may be possible to take such steps as will mitigate the evil. In England the serious feature in the diminution of the population in the beginnings of life, is realised and very strong measures are being taken to interest the people in the question of infant welfare. In India, the loss is not only in the early stages, but in the middle stages of life, and it will not be enough to consider and inaugurate measures to diminish the appalling death rate among infants, steps must be taken to investigate student life. Dr. Prasad very rightly pointed out that one of the serious causes underlying the high mortality among educated Indians is due to social customs, notably that of early marriage. Ninety-five per cent. of Indian girls are married before they reach the age of 15; the bridegroom is generally about the same age. What does this involve? The school-going age of Indians is far higher than in England, and Indian students are often found in the Matriculation, and other classes at an age when young men of the same class in England would be already entered into business. The Indian student rarely finishes his advanced education till the age of 25. During this time he has the responsibility of a married man, and there can be no doubt that the additional strain must be severe on any constitution. The difficulty lies in the fear of the parents that, if the young man postpones marriage till his student days are over, it will be difficult for him to find a suitable wife. Until there is a radical change in the matter of marriage customs this drawback to the student will be a serious one. In turn, these young people produce offspring which must go through the same mill, and these are handicapped from the beginning.

Another matter that will require attention is the increased stress on physical exercise. There has been a considerable improvement in this direction during recent years, and not only does the Indian student show a greater interest in outdoor sports, but the authorities are laying greater stress on the introduction of systematic instruction in various kinds of physical training. All this is to the good, and, provided the Indian student realizes that the cultivation of his physique is as essential to his success in after life as his success in examinations, we may look for progress here. The conditions under which private study is conducted are often far from satisfactory. How is it possible for such students to stand the strain of examination work and to make a fight against disease. In the oversight of the conditions of work after school hours, there will be additional assistance given to the Indian student. The prevalence of spectacles among Indian students is a notable feature of present-day life. This can easily be understood if it is remembered that the form of light generally used by these students is such as would try the strongest pair of eyes. It is often a light wick, and the light given is insufficient to light up the book even at a distance of two or three feet. There must also be a serious advance in the sanitary provision in the home life of the student. There are many difficulties in the way. Yet the subject must be faced, and the parents must be led to see that all their sacrifices on behalf of their children are in vain unless measures are taken to counteract the great strain the pupils have to undergo under modern educational conditions, and to provide for the necessary physical stamina to withstand disease of all kinds.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Churchill and his Critics.

In mail week, Mr. Churchill delivered one of his characteristically frank and dignified speeches to his constituents at Dundee. The most important part of the speech was that which dealt with the criticisms that were passed, especially from the Unionist side, on his appointment to the Ministry of Munitions. He spoke of his previous services in the war with characteristic frankness and originality. Explaining that it was natural that there should be opposition to him in certain quarters, he said:—

> I have borne in the past very great responsibilities—in the early months of this war, at its outbreak, and in the years immediately preceding it. Scarcely any one, except Mr. Asquith, the honoured Leader of the Liberal Party—(cheers)—Viscount Grey—(cheers)—who guided our foreign policy, scarcely any one I venture to say had a heavier task to bear than I had. . . . If you look abroad and around you throughout the world, you will see that hardly any public servant, be he Minister, General, Admiral, or official in this country or in any other of the countries which are at war, who has been exposed in a foremost situation of responsibility to the full brunt and shock of this unparalleled convulsion, has escaped from the discharge of his duties in any country without being bruised and wounded by the violence and fury of events.

The labour functions of the Ministry of Munitions are at present very extensive and important and dealing with this pont, Mr. Churchill pleaded that he was not quite unacquainted with the labour questions as some of his critics supposed. He said:

> During the five years when I was at the Board of Trade and at the Home Office I believe I was responsible for as large—possibly a larger—volume of legislation on labour subjects as almost any other living man.

"Trust the People."

More instructive was his insistence that nothing that has emerged from the present war, has been more forcibly borne in upon Englishmen than the justice and soundness of their faith in the goodwill and patriotism of the masses of the British people. Mr. Churchill continued:

> I learned from my father, Lord Randolph Churchill—(cheers),—what he had learned from Mr. Disraeli in his youth, and what you have had preached to you by Mr. Gladstone—trust the people. (Cheers.) "I have never feared," said Lord Randolph Churchill, "the British democracy." (A voice: "It is not for what the Government has done.") Nothing has occurred which does not strengthen our faith in the teaching of all the leading statesmen of our country during those years that are past that the sure foundation of all our institutions, from our ancient monarchy downwards, that the sure foundation of all our national strength and exertions will be found in the free exercise of political rights by a wide and educated democratic electorate. (Cheers.) It is now being proved in the war that, although autocratic Governments working in secret, springing like leopards upon their prey, may gain an initial and a superficial advantage yet Commonwealths and free peoples can stand punishment and adversity, can recover after disaster, can endure the most agonising disappointments and confront new conditions with new remedies, rebuild their strength even after it has been overturned, and can continue to carry forward the struggle, even if it is a struggle with brute force, to a point beyond which no autocratic or despotic Government would dare to go. (Cheers.)

The Dividing Lnie.

Developing the theme, Mr. Churchill proceeded to refer to the true and final dividing line between "countries where the people owned the Government and countries where the Government owned the people—a dividing line along which, Russia freed and America in, the belligerents are, without exception on either side, now ranged up in deadly battle line. All the countries whose Governments owned the people, as if they were a kind of cattle, are on one side, and the countries where the people owned the Governments, which are controlled by free citizens acting through Parliamentary institutions and based on popular elections, are on the other."

Governments Must Never Again Own the People.

What then is the lesson of this tremendous fact, thus stated in the simplest terms—a lesson that has to be brought home not merely in Berlin, but wherever the spirit of Prussianism prevails? "The broad principles," said Mr. Churchill,

> for which the Allies are fighting are comprehended by the humblest and simplest soldier in every army, and they are fortified in their struggle by this comradeship of great ideas. And this is the great idea—that Governments must never again own the people in any part of the world—(loud cheers),—but that the people, on the contrary, shall everywhere dispose of their own fortunes and their own fate, and that the hateful system of military and autocratic tyranny, which allows a handful of arrogant, shallow, vainglorious personages or potentates, who draw their ideas from a narrow and artificial circle, to dispose absolutely of the lives and hopes of scores of millions of men, to twist their very virtues into a means of tormenting their neighbours and using their people as tools and pawns in their dreary and sombre game, and so to devastate Christendom with flame and drench it with blood and tears—that system, it is realised, must finally cease and determine. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Montagu and the Liberals.

The following from the London letter in the "Westminster Gazette" will be read with interest in India:

> "Whatever irritation there may be on the surface, Mr. Churchill usually enjoys the indulgence that is accorded to a child of genius. Mr. Montagu's position is not quite the same, and it had been taken for granted that, unless there was an obvious and imperative national call for his services, he would not dissociate himself from Mr. Asquith, to whom he was indebted for his early promotion to high office. There is some lifting of eye-brows at his rather rapid detachment from his old friends, but it is assumed that he has now permanently attached his fortunes to those of Mr. Lloyd George, and will follow wherever that star may lead. I hope it is also a legitimate inference that after making his speech on Indian administration in the Mesopotamian debate he took security from the War Cabinet that, as Secretary of State for India, he will be allowed to carry out the reforms that he then declared to be imperative. Much may be forgiven him if he is prepared to do battle with the lions that obstruct that path, and the dismay which his appointment has caused in old-fashioned Indian circles is to that extent a good sign; but if he fails in this he will certainly be expected to resign his office."

Mr. Gokhale's Tentative Scheme.

In the Commons on Monday replying to a question Mr. Montagu deprecated a discussion "at present" of the "Gokhale testament." The decision is the right one in view, not merely of Mr. Montagu's forthcoming visit to this country but also of the obsolete character of the "testament." Apart from that, however, informed public opinion in India must strongly resent the description of Mr. Gokhale's pencilled and tentative draft, which the Aga Khan has, for reasons best known to himself, thought fit to publish to the world as the last "testament" of the departed leader. Mr. Gokhale's death was unexpected and there is no circumstance which would justify anyone in according such a sanctity and conclusive character to the document.

Juvenile Detenus.

A propos of the remarks we quoted from the "Patrika" yesterday, our contemporary writes as follows in a following issue:

> We have received the following from an authoritative source: "The remarks in your issue of to-day (17th August) with regard to the release of some of the young men interned under the Defence of India Act would appear to indicate that some new departure in policy is intended. This is not so. The real fact is that the practice of releasing individual detenus from the restrictions of the orders of domicile when certain conditions have been fulfilled has been in vogue for a long time."

The Health of the City.

There was an appreciable improvement in the health of Bombay last week, the general death-rate as well as plague mortality registering a welcome decline over the previous returns. Plague declined to 27 attacks and 17 deaths, being four attacks and 19 deaths less than in the previous week. It is to be noted that in the corresponding week of last year there were only four deaths from plague, while the mean of deaths in the corresponding weeks of the past quinquennium was only 9. Small-pox registered last week six attacks and one death, while of cholera there were one death and one attack. The total mortality last week stood at 652, or 22 deaths less than in the previous week, the death-rate being 34.61. The mortality from the principal diseases was as follows:—Phthisis 17, other diseases of the respiratory system 184, tubercular diseases 16, measles 4, enteric 5, malaria 4, other fevers 40, diarrhoea 47, dysentery 33, debility 67, old age 43 and diseases of the nervous system 35. There were 423 live births during the week in addition to 45 still-births and 10 premature births.

U. S. FOOD CONTROL BOARD.

NEGOTIATING TO DIVERT FOODSTUFFS TO BELGIUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.
Recd. 9 p.m., Aug. 23.

The Food Control Board is negotiating to divert foodstuffs consigned to neutrals and held up in America to Belgium where they are urgently needed.

The Senate has adopted an amendment to the War Tax Bill greatly increasing the surtaxes on incomes of over hundredthousand sterling. If it becomes law, incomes of leading millionaires will be taxed sixty-seven per cent.

VIGOROUS ALLIED OFFENSIVE ON VERDUN FRONT.

FIRM FRENCH STAND IN LENS.

ITALIAN SUCCESSES ON WHOLE LINE.

FEROCIOUS BATTLE ROUND LENS.

'CANADIANS' FIRM HOLD ON WESTERN FRINGE.

DESPERATE GERMAN ATTACKS TO REGAIN HILL 70.

HEAVY ENEMY CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 9 a.m. Aug. 23.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, wiring this afternoon, says there was a ferocious battle the whole of yesterday around Lens. The latest news is that the Canadians are holding their gains on the western fringe of the city but the north of the railway situation is not clear owing to the sway of the great fight. It is increasingly clear that the enemy had yesterday organised a big attack, possibly with the idea of retaking Hill 70. Its synchronisation with the renewed Canadian offensive upset his whole plan but the enemy is putting up a formidable fight with fresh troops and the heaviest cannonading yet experienced at Lens. The first Prussian Guards Reserve Division is the latest to be thrown in to try and retrieve the situation.

BATTLE WAS SIMPLY BOILING.

Between two and three yesterday afternoon the battle was simply boiling. The Germans launched two counter-attacks north of the railway and streams of men emerged from cellars and from the heart of the ruined mounds where houses once stood. When the second of these had been fought to a finish the Canadians in one place counted over a hundred Prussian corpses on a hundred yards front. It is mainly a soldiers' battle, methods of frightfulness being impossible owing to their endangering one's own people equally with the adversary. A few prisoners were taken last night.

OUR ARTILLERY INFLICT HEAVY SLAUGHTER.

It appears that the German barrage started five minutes before ours yesterday morning but luckily our infantry had been formed for the attack. The German trenches were packed and our artillery inflicted heavy slaughter. It looks as if the Germans realise that they must take Hill 70 or quit Lens, but what further price they are prepared to pay for this effort remains to be seen.

DESPERATE ENEMY RESISTANCE IN FLANDERS.

VITAL KEY TO TENURE OF NORTHERN BELGIUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Aug. 23.

Reuter's correspondent at Head-quarters wiring this evening says, at half past four this morning we resumed the offensive against the German positions along the part of the ridge system forming the present battle front in Flanders. Very heavy fighting took place and continues with varying results.

"LIQUID" DEFENCES OF ENEMY.

The new "liquid" defences of the enemy, consisting of numerous disconnected, often almost invisible posts, present a formidable problem to the attacking infantry, indeed we are now up against much the same species of fighting as during some of the Somme battles, the enemy desperately resisting the advance against what he realises is the vital strategic key to the tenure of northern Belgium. Nevertheless we advanced and carried the line on the left of the attack and straightened the pretty little thrust which the tanks had made on Sunday.

HOTTEST FIGHTING NEAR INVERNESS COPSE.

The tanks were again in action to-day and served excellently. On the right of the attack the situation is rather obscrue, the Germans having taken advantage of every farm building, every little knoll and every hedge in order to develop the isolated points of resistance. The hottest of the fighting was in the vicinity of the Inverness Copse which is the most fortified spot in the region. The Germans have run out a perfect new network of wire between trees and have studded the place with machine-guns, filled it with concrete pill-box blockhouses and burrowed it into a labyrinth of dugouts and short trenches. The battle is being fought by the English and Scottish troops who are finely maintaining the fame of the old British line regiments.

PARTICULARS OF VERDUN OFFENSIVE.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Head-quarters, filling in the particulars of the offensive at Verdun, says the enemy had fresh reserve divisions and over two thousand guns. He poured out poison gas days before the attack, but our troops wore gas masks the whole time.

SPLENDID INFANTRY CHARGE.

The captures at the Talou Hill and Hill 344 were respectively 1,080 and 1,300. The feat was the outcome of a splendid two mile charge made by the infantry in gas masks from the northern slope of the Pepper Hill. The bombardment had driven the enemy out of defence on the crest of the line. They filled the valley between with gas but ineffectively.

PLAGUE AMONG INDIAN CREW OF MATIANA.

ONE DEATH AT GRAVESEND

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 4-45 p.m. Aug. 23.

It is officially stated that nine cases of bubonic plague and six deaths occurred between the 14th and the 28th of July among the Indian crew of the steamer Matiana from Bombay which arrived at Gravesend on the 13th August. Four were taken to hospital one of whom has died. All precautions have been taken.

FIRM FRENCH STAND.

GERMAD REPELSED NEAR HILL 304.

ENEMY'S GREAT LOSSES.

ALL RECOVERED POSITIONS MAINTAINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 23.

A French communiqué says, the enemy at night violently bombarded different points of our first line on the Aisne. The Germans made several strong attacks in the regior of the Menaejean farm, east of Braye, south of Laboelle, between Ailles and the Hurtebise Monument and on the California plateau. We entirely maintained our positions everywhere and took prisoners.

ENEMY DRIVEN BACK FROM NEW FRONT LINE.

We repulsed violent counter-attacks last night between Hill 304 and Morthomme. A brilliant counter-attack drove out enemy elements which had gained a footing in our new front line. We took eighty prisoners. Our reconnoitring parties rushed on as far as the edge of the Forges village.

ENEMY'S BREAT LOSSES.

The enemy made several attempts to drive us back from positions we won on the right bank of the Meuse, notably north of the Mormant farm and Hill 344. Our fire broke up with great losses the attacking waves which nowhere reached our lines. The attacks with liquid fire north of the Caurieres wood merely increased enemy losses.

6,116 UNWOUNDED PRISONERS CAPTURED SINCE AUGUST 20.

Since the 20th instant we have captured 6,116 unwounded prisoners including 154 officers and not including prisoners taken in the dug-outs yesterday, also six hundred wounded prisoners and important booty, especially in three tunnels at Morthomme where dressing stations with electrical apparatus were found intact. We took prisoners here the whole of the regimental staff corps and the commanding officer of the engineers.

FRESH FIGHTING DEVELOPING AT LENS.

FRENCH PROGRESS NEAR AVOCOURT WOOD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 9 a.m. Aug. 23.

A German communiqué says cannonading on the coast and from Bixschoote to Warneton was again intense Fresh fighting is developing at Lens. The French have gained ground at the Avocourt wood and Samogneux.

SUBMARINE SINKINGS.

BRITISH SHIPPING RETURNS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 9 a.m. Aug. 23.

The Admiralty announces that the arrivals during the week numbered 2838 and sailings 2764. Fifteen steamers over sixteen hundred tons and three under were sunk. Twelve were unsuccessfully attacked. Two fishing boats were sunk.

FRENCH SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 23.
Recd. 4 p.m., Aug. 23.

The arrivals at French ports for the week ending 19th August numbered 1,049 and sailings 1,012. Five vessels over 1,600 tons and four under were sunk. Three were unsuccessfully attacked.

ITALIAN SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 9 a.m. Aug. 23.

During the week ending July 19th 499 vessels arrived in Italian ports and 457 left. Two steamers and three sailing ships were sunk, three steamers and two sailing ships were damaged but reached port, and two steamers were unsuccessfully attacked.

A ZEPPELIN FELLED OFF JUTLAND COAST.

BY BRITISH LIGHT FORCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Aug. 22.

The Admiralty announces that our light forces operating off the Jutland coast this morning destroyed a zeppelin. There were no survivors.

ITALIAN SUCCESSES ON WHOLE LINE.

13,311 PRISONERS AND 30 GUNS CAPTURED.

ENEMY TROOPS AND COMMUNICATIONS BOMBARDED.

ATTACKS IN TRENTINO AND CARNIA REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 9 a.m., Aug. 23.

An Italian communiqué says a battle is raging on the whole front. We are overcoming the resistance northward of Gorizia and gaining new successes along the whole line of the battle. The number of prisoners has reached 13,311 and we have captured thirty guns and a great booty.

Our aeroplanes have the mastery of the air. They bombarded the troops and caused conflagrations on communications everywhere.

We repulsed attacks in Trentino and Carnia. A bigger attack by the enemy in the Ledro valley failed after a lively struggle.

ITALIANS CAPTURE AN ENTIRE AUSTRIAN REGIMENT

AUSTRIAN CONNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED IN DISORDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Aug. 23.
Recd. 4 p.m., Aug. 23.

The offensive has forced the Austrians to obtain reinforcements from the Eastern front and the twelfth division is composed mainly of recent arrivals from Galicia. The Austrians were preparing to remove six guns near Selo, when our troops delivered a hurricane assault and captured the weapons. After nine counter-attacks had been repulsed near Korite, the Italians took the offensive, capturing an entire regiment. Another brigade assaulted with bayonet Hills 241 and 247 at least seven times, taking thousands of prisoners. The following morning they proceeded to assault the strong lines before Selo in spite of determined resistance. The enemy abandoned almost the entire first line from Plava to the sea on a front of sixty kilometres. A document found on a capturd enemy airman admits that Austrian aeroplanes are outnumbered by three to one. Prisoners are still flowing in.

WHOLE BATTALIONS WIPED OUT.

Correspondents state that the Austrian counter-attacks on the Carso with 120 battalions were repulsed in disorder. The enemy centre on the Carso has been broken menacing the whole left flank. A deserter revealed the whereabouts of a cavern holding a detachment of the enemy, who were wiped out and numerous machine-guns captured. Several caverns on Montesanto and Sanmarco fell in, wiping out whole battalions. It is stated that a million Austrians are operating against the Italians.

RIOTS IN SPAIN.

OFFICIAL FIGURES OF CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MADRID, Aug. 21.
Recd. 4-0 p.m., Aug. 23.

Official figures with regard to the victims in the recent troubles show that deaths exceed 70 of which 37 were in Barcelona. A hundred were injured in Madrid and still more in Barcelona.

EXTENSIVE ARAB OPERATIONS.

TURKISH POSTS CAPTURED AND GUNS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 12 midnight, Aug. 23.

Reports have been received that the Arabs have carried out extensive operations. They destroyed part of the railway north of Medina, captured the Turkish posts on more than one occasion overcame superior forces and killed seven hundred enemy and captured seven hundred prisoners and four guns in the Maan district alone. It is evident that the King of Hedjaz has definitely associated himself with the Allied aims which is bound to embarrass our enemies. The Arab movement is apparently gaining support and spreading eastward.

AIR-RAID ON ENGLAND

YORKSHIRE COAST ATTACKED.

A CHAPEL AND SEVERAL HOUFES DAMAGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 23.

A British communiqué sys, this morning's raiders dropped bombs on Dover, Margate and Ramsgate. Eleven were killed and thirteen injured in Dover and Ramsgate. A number of houses and a hospital were damaged. One enemy pilot was rescued slightly injured.

CASUALTIES IN AIR-RAID.

11 KILLED AND 26 INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 23.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Aug. 24.

The Press Bureau says that the total casualties in yesterday's aeroplane raid on Ramsgate and Dover were eleven persons killed and twenty-six injured.

RAIDERS CHASED OVERSEA.

ONE MORE GOTHA SHOT DOWN NEAR RAMSGATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 23.
Recd. 1-15 p.m. Aug. 23.

The Admiralty states that the naval aeroplanes attacked ten gothas in the vicinity of Ramsgate at a height of eleven thousand feet and shot down one in addition to the two already reported. They chased the remainder oversea. One of our pilots fired three hundred rounds of ammunition into one enemy machine. Both the gunners appeared to be killed as they did not return fire even at twenty yards.

Three machines from Dunkirk indecisively engaged twelve gothas thirty-five miles northward of Nieuport and chased them to Zeebrugge. Another patrol of ten machines engaged twenty-five of the enemy escorting scouts awaiting the raiders from England and drove down at least five completely out of control. Accurate counting was impossible owing to close fighting. All of ours returned.

GOTHAS FELLED.

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 9 a.m. Aug. 23.

The searchlights quickly picked up a zeppelin last night at an altitude of two miles and subjected it to a hot fire. One aerial torpedo made a hole in the road. Only a few bombs were dropped, mostly incendiary.

When the zeppelin made off the aeroplanes pursued it. At Margate the raiders flew at a great height. Anti-aircraft guns immediately opened fire and there was great excitement and cheering from big crowds when two huge Gothas were seen to fall headlong to the earth. The air raid warning was given in London and people proceeded in an orderly manner to various places of refuge according to official instructions. There was very little excitement. No raiders appeared, however, and business was resumed in half an hour

RAID ON YORKSHIRE COAST.

A CHAPEL AND SEVRAL HOUSES DAMAGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 23.

One, or at most two, airships which were raiding the Yorkshire coast last night ventured over the land. Twelve high explosive and thirteen incendiary bombs were dropped on three villages near the coast wrecking a chapel and damaging several houses. One man was injured.

FINE ACHIEVEMENTS OF DUNKIRK SQUADRONS.

EIGHT ENEMY AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 23.
Recd. 8-20 p.m., Aug. 23.

The fact that the latest efforts of the Gothas resulted in eight enemy aeroplanes raiders and escorters, being brought down and the continued fine achievements of the Dunkirk squadrons are giving satisfaction. Ten Gothas first attacked Ramsgate and met with a tremendous gunfire. Soon, a Gotha was hit in the petroltank and fell in flames. The second was shortly afterwards hit and fell turning turtle from a great altitude to the seashore. Crowds of bathers watched the battle in brilliant sunshine and were thrilled at the shooting of archies and the intrepid attack of our airmen. One despite shelling dived in and out of the enemy, whose formation was entirely broken up.

RUSSIA AND ALLIES.

ADHESION TO TREATIES.

QUESTION OF CONSCIENCE AND HONOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Aug. 23.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Aug. 23.

In a statement to the organ of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, M. Kerensky said that the Provisional Government considers the adhesion to treaties concluded with Great Britain and France a question of conscience and honour. M. Kerensky added:—In view of the Government's attitude towards the Stockholm Conference the latter's decisions cannot modify its policy, so far as they concern the aforesaid treaties. The Conference is an affair of party, not of Government. At the same time the Government aims at facilitating the holding of the Conference with the Socialist Parties' participation.

ENEMY ADVANCE SOUTH OF SERETH.

CONTINUED FIGHTING AT OCNA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 9 a.m. Aug. 23.

A Russian wireless communiqué says the Germans took the offensive at Inkkum and drove back the cavalry advance posts.

There was vigorous German cannonading in the Dvinsk and Brody regions. The enemy attacked south-westward of the town of Sereth and occupied a fortified height. The fighting continues in the direction of Oona with varying success.

GENERAL LETCHITSKY

APPOINTED TO COMMAND ON NORTHERN FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Aug. 23.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Aug. 23.

General Letchitsky recently commanding on the Russian western front has been appointed Commander-in-Chief on the northern front.

BRITISH CAPTURE OF SHAHRABAN.

ENEMY FORCED TO RETREAT TO HAMRIN HILLS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Aug. 23.

A Mesopotamia official communiqué says:—We have captured Shahraban on the left bank of the Dialah and forced the enemy to retreat to the Hamrin Hills.

DEVASTATING FIRE IN SALONIKA.

100,000 RENDERED HOMELESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Aug. 21.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Aug. 22.

It is officially confirmed that 100,000 persons are houseless in Salonika, including 40,000 Jews. There are no indications of foul play.

WAR TIME PROFITS TAX ASSESSMENT BILL.

AMENDMENT IN AUSTRALIAN REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, Aug. 23.
Recd. 12 midnight, Aug. 23.

In the House of Representatives, Sir John Forrest, Commonwealth Treasurer, announced amendments to the War Time Profits Tax Assessment Bill (see Aug. 19th) whereby professional men shall no longer be exempt.

BRITISH ADVANCE NEAR LENS.

ENEMY ATTACK EAST OF LANGEMARCK REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 23.
Recd. 12 midnight, Aug. 23.

Field-Marshal Haig's communiqué this afternoon says:—We advanced our line south-west of Lens and repulsed an attack east of Langemarck by machine-gun fire. The enemy raided our posts in the neighbourhood of Lombartzyde.

MR. MONTAGU'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

DECLARATION OF AIMS WELCOMED.

DELIBERATE EXPRESSION OF CABINET'S POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 6-5 p.m., Aug. 23.

"THE TIMES."—Commenting on Mr. Montagu's statement in the House of Commons, "The Times" says it is a fresh landmark in the history of the relations between Britain and India and is the clearest and most definite official declaration of British Aims in India since November, 1858. "The Times" emphasises that the statement had been considered for many months and represents the matured conclusions of the whole Cabinet. It says that while there may yet be controversies about details of measures now to be drafted, it is highly desirable that the broad principles should be generally approved, especially in Britain. They should be regarded as representing an invitation by the British nation to the peoples of India to take a larger share in the affairs of the Empire, of which they are an integral part.

With regard to the deputation to India, "The Times" says it is understood that Mr. Montagu and his colleagues, who have not yet been selected, mean to make no public speeches and there will be no infringement of the paramount position of the Viceroy.

"The Times" points out that Mr. Montagu's statement that the Government of India had for some time been urging a statement regarding Indian policy disposes of the unfair criticism of the Government of India's silence thereanent. The Government of India's first representations were drafted long ago, but they had to keep silence until the decision of the Imperial Government, which was frequently delayed by the exigencies of the war, had been reached. "The Times" trusts that Mr. Montagu's announcement and the publication of Mr. Gokhale's political testament will chasten the impatience of the more extreme Indian politicians and considerably moderate their excessive demands. The British Government's declaration is not only a forecast of the permanent policy, but also a plain warning that the goal of Self-Government can only be very gradually attained. The British public, who are final arbiters of this grave problem, will be inclined to shape their judgment by the spirit in which the Government's announcement is received in India. They will expect its spacious undertakings to be fully recognised and will also look for signs that the action of Government has had a steadying effect upon Indian public opinion.

"DAILY NEWS."

The "Daily News" says that the Cabinet's approval of Mr. Montagu's visit to India guarantees that definite proposals will issue and be duly carried into law. It may be taken as certain that the earliest changes to be effected will provide for a wide extension of local Self-Government. The removal of the indefensible bar to granting commissions to Indians will be accepted as evidence of the spirit in which the question of Indian reform is being approached.

"DAILY CHRONICLE."

The "Daily Chronicle" says, Mr. Montagu's statement is a deliberate expression of the policy of the Cabinet. The most impatient friends of reform may be well content that the Cabinet has made so considerable an advance to begin with and that they have chosen Mr. Montagu as their guide for the rest of the way. Mr. Gokhale's plan presents a basis, which can be modified to suit the different provinces and meet some of the complications inherent in the Government of India.

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN."

The "Manchester Guardian" says, Mr. Montagu's decision to visit India is wise, provided his consultations are as wide as possible and not confined to the official element. The military system of India must be recast along the same lines as the political system and the maxims in both cases must be boldness and confidence.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

"DAILY MAIL."

The "Daily Mail" states that Parliament will have an opportunity of discussing the proposed reforms in Indian administration before Mr. Montagu leaves for India.

NEW COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

SCHEME CONSIDERED A GREAT ADVANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 9 a.m., Aug. 23.

The new scheme for the establishment of the commercial intelligence service to promote trade after the war has not yet been published but it is generally understood that it provides a new and more efficient commercial intelligence department in connection with the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade.

The Commercial committee of the House of Commons to whom Lord Robert Cecil privately explained the scheme yesterday passed a resolution expressing the opinion that the scheme was a considerable advance in the direction desired by the industrial and commercial community. The Committee authorised the sub-committee to confer with the chamber of commerce and the federation of British industries on the matter.

In connection with the new scheme the Civil Service Commissioners announce their intention to appoint a number of additional trade commissioners in various parts of the Empire.

BRILLIANT SCOTTISH ATTACKS ON BREMEN REDOUBT.

CANADIANS BREAK UP SIX ENEMY DIVISIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 23.
Recd. 8-20 p.m., Aug. 23.

Correspondents describe how at the spot where the Southern Irish were cut up on August 16th the Scottish attacked on the 22nd against the sinister forts of Beekhouse Borry Farm and Vampire Point guarding the Bremen Redoubt south-east of St. Julien A little to north are other forts where the Ulstermen fought and the Midland regiments are now assaulting them, and meeting with the same difficulties. The ground is still mere bog and tanks sink. The enemy has relied mainly on machine-guns skilfully arranged for enfilade barrages, the Midland troops captured one blockhouse taking 47 prisoners and other troops have penetrated machine-gun barrages as far as Hill Thirty-five, while on the right flank the Scots have fiercely assaulted the Bremen Redoubt, which is apparently still holding out.

Fighting has split up into inextricable groups of men and there is no doubt that we shall have to pay the price of the most desperate fighting in the war.

Colonel Repington states that the Canadians have broken six German Divisions at Lens.

CAPTURE OF LANGEMARCK.

STIRRING DETAILS OF IRISH TROOPS' ONSLAUGHT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 8-20 p.m., Aug. 23.

Correspondents unfold stirring details of the way Irish troops attacked on the right flank on the 16th instant, when the left flank captured Langemarck. The southern Irish again fought by the side of Ulstermen, but unlike on the occasion of their achievement at Wytschaete luck failed them. The Dublin Fusiliers, Irish Rifles and Inniskilling Fusiliers advanced parallel to Roulers railway into a tremendous barrage against a system of concrete blockhouses. Enemy outposts were driven in and after that fierce enfilade machine-gun fire swept over the advancing Irishmen. The Irish Rifles reached the railway level-crossing taking 32 prisoners. The Dublins were held up at Bremen Redoubt but their valour and tenacity transpired in the following message from a subaltern:—I am lying out here in a shell-hole. All officers and men have been killed or wounded. On the left the Inniskillings crossed the Zonnebeke river, made a rapid progress, captured two redoubts and seized the Hill Thirty-seven, one of the keys to the position. The Ulstermen were opposed by a series of concrete forts. They advanced over bogs and captured gunpits and Hill Thirty-five, but were unable to hold either. Afterwards heavy counter-attacks drove back the foremost units on both flanks in a series of very bloody rearguard fights.

The success of the day was not achieved owing to the centre being held up by a redoubt containing five machine-guns which held out throughout, despite the fact that the Irish Rifles followed by the Inniskillings twice assaulted the redoubts like tigers and also owing to supporting troops being held up and caught by machine-gun cross-fire.

Throughout the worst hours the Irish padre in the thickest of fight was giving absolution to the dying. Four men were killed in succession while he was kneeling beside them. Subsequently a shell killed the padre.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS NORTH-EAST OF YPRES.

BRITISH ADVANCE ON A FRONT OF TWO AND A HALF MILES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Recd. 1-15 p.m. Aug. 23.
Recd. 1 p.m. Aug. 23.

A British communiqué says successful operations were carried out Wednesday morning eastward and north-eastward of Ypres for the capture of a series of strong points and fortified farms astride the Ypres-Menin road between the Ypres-Roulers railway and Langemarcke. Bitter fighting took place at all points. The enemy repeatedly counter-attacked and our artillery and machine-guns inflicted heavy losses. The struggle was the fiercest on a high ground in the neighbourhood of the Ypres-Menin road where we advanced to a depth of 500 yards on a front of a mile and captured an important observation position also the western portion of the Inverness copse.

Our line further north advanced to a maximum depth of over half a mile on a front of two and a half miles. The enemy resisted most stubbornly. We took 250 prisoners. Owing to the obstinate nature of the fighting these were an unusually small proportion of the enemy's losses. We took 194 prisoners on Tuesday at Lens making 1378 since the 15th inst., in addition to thirty-four machine-guns and twenty-one trench mortars.

There was fierce air fighting in which we brought down twelve aeroplanes and drove down five. Twelve of ours are missing.

INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

HONOURED BY PRESIDENT POINCARE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Aug. 23.

The "London Gazette" announces that President Poincare has conferred Croix d'Officer of Legion of Honour on Lieut.-Colonels Duncan Pitcher and William Cotton, both Indian Army.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON FRENCH FRONT.

SIX ENEMY AEROPLANES DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 23.
Recd. 4 p.m. Aug. 23.

Last night's French communiqué said:—The artillery duel has been somewhat violent in the regions of Braye and Cerny. Our batteries in the Champagne carried out effective fire and destroyed more enemy gas reservoirs.

On the Verdun front the enemy again attacked in the course of the day with artillery, especially on the left of the Meuse, but did not attempt to attack our new positions.

Six enemy aeroplanes were destroyed in air fights and five others fell damaged.

JAPANESE INTERVENTION IN EMOPE.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY REMOVED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Aug. 23.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Aug. 24.

"Le Petit Journal" says:—The difficulties in the way of Japanese intervention in Europe have been removed and a glorious dawn will be symbolised by the appearance of the Japanese flag on the Russian front.

ITALIAN PROGRESS ON JULIAN FRONT.

16,000 MEN AND 253 OFFICERS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 23.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Aug. 24.

A wireless Italian official communiqué says:—We have made progress on north and south of the Julian front. Our troops repulsed counter-attacks and carried the position south-east of Dosso Faiti. We captured 16,000 men and 250 officers to yesterday. Our aeroplanes and airship dropped twelve tons of bombs on the enemy.

SUCCESSFUL ROUMANIAN COUNTER ATTACKS.

500 ENEMY PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 23.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Aug. 24.

A Roumanian communiqué of August 21st says:—Enemy attacks north of the Susita Valley slightly forced us back, but very dashing counter-attacks drove the enemy back as far as the Susita Valley and Saturnu, south-east of Panciu. Hitherto, we have taken five hundred prisoners.

Violent enemy attacks between Slanicu and Tirguocana were driven back almost everywhere in disorder.

FIREMEN'S DEMAND FOR 8 HOURS DAY.

BOARD OF TRADE SETTLES DISPUTE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 4-0 p.m., Aug. 23.

It is officially announced that the President of the Board of Trade met the Society of Railway Engineers and firmen and settled the dispute on the basis that Government are pledged to a sympathetic consideration of a shorter working day immediately after the war and the railway executive to curtail the present hours so far as compatible with war conditions.

SALONIKA FIRE.

ASSISTANCE OF ALLIED MILITARY FORCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
SALONIKA, Aug. 23.
Recd. 12 midnight, Aug. 23.

The fire here was most awe-inspiring. The avenue of flame a mile wide devoured everything in its course and the entire business-quarter and the whole sea-front were destroyed. The loss is enormous and insurance is estimated at between two and three millions sterling. The Allied military forces are doing their utmost to render assistance, though scarcity of water has been a tremendous drawback. Each Allied Army is caring for the destitute. The British alone are tending thirty thousand people. While the fire was burning three enemy aeroplanes dropped bombs.

MR. MONTAGU'S ARRIVAL IN INDIA.

EXPECTED IN MIDDLE OF WINTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Aug. 23.

The "Evening News" learns on the highest authority at the India Office that Mr. Montagu will be unable to leave England for two months and will probably arrive in India in the middle of the Winter. He expects to return to London by the Spring.

GOVERNMENT CONGRATULATED ON THEIR TACT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 5-10 p.m., Aug. 23.

Government are congratulated on the tact with which they have handled the railway dispute.

Official and Personal

His Excellency received the Portuguese Consul-General at the Secretariat on Thursday morning.

His Excellency presided over a meeting to commemorate the services of the late Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji at the Town Hall yesterday afternoon.

Mr. H. D. Baskerville, I.C.S., will act temporarily as Assistant Commissioner in Sind, vice Mr. S. H. Covernton, I.C.S., on leave, till relieved by Mr. J. A. Shillidy, I.C.S.

LABOUR CONFERENCE AND STOCKHOLM.

DECISION NOT LIKELY TO INFLUENCE GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 4-10 p.m. Aug. 23.

The Labour conference was characterised by much rowdiness. After the announcement of the figures the majority sang the "Red Flag," while the minority, led by Mr. Will Thorne, countered with "Keep the home fires burning" and Mr. Thorne shouted out "Yes. Wait till the boys do come home."

The narrow majority is not likely to cause the Government to reverse its decision not to grant passports and the Sailors' Union is determined not to assist to carry peacemongers. The conference defeated by a crushing vote the Executive's allocation proposals in regard to representation at Stockholm, which included special representation of Independent Labourites and other minor bodies. The conference decided that the party delegation should number twenty-four.

"THE VOTE HAS KILLED" STOCKHOLM.

ABANDONMENT OF IDEA ATTENDANCE SUGGESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 5-10 p.m., Aug. 23.

Opinions differ as to the next move by labour in regard to the Stockholm conference, but yesterdays vote is regarded as strengthening the hands of Government in refusing passports. Moderates advise the abandonment of the idea of attending Stockholm altogether, as the vote practically amounts to a reversal of the first decision and the feeling in the country generally is hostile to the conference. It is also pointed out that it is futile to tallk of a peace conference while the armies are grappling in a death struggle, the result of which is more likely to promote peace than any Stockholm conference.

Mr. Hodge in an interview opined that the vote had killed Stockholm.

POPE'S PEACE NOTE.

DEBATE IN MAIN COMMITTEE OF REICHSTAG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
COPENHAGEN, Aug. 22.
Recd. 5-10 p.m., Aug. 23.

The Main Committee of the Reichstag discussed the Pope's note which was generally welcomed by the party leaders. Dr. Michaelis delivered an important speech

THE CHANCELLOR'S DENIAL.

LATER.
AMSTERDAM, Aug. 22.
Recd. 5-10 p.m., Aug. 23.

In the Main Committee of the Reichstag Dr Michaelis referred to the Papal note and said that he could not take up a definite position until he had arrived at an agreement with Germany's allies. He could only explain himself generally in two directions. He denied that the Pope's proposal was inspired by the Central Powers and declared that it was a spontaneous decision of the head of the Catholic Church.

The Chancellor, though assuming the attitude of the reserve in regard to details asserted that the note corresponded with the position the German policy had taken up since the 12th December last, that Germany sympathetically regarded every attempt to inspire peace thoughts among peoples, Germany particularly greeted the Pope's action which the Pontiff had endeavoured to base on impartiality and justice. With regard to the answer to the note, Germany was communicating with her allies. The negotiations were not yet completed and he would discuss the subject further when an answer was ready.

NAVAL AIR SERVICE ACTIVITY.

ZEEBRUGGE BATTERIES AND GHISTELLES AERODROME BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 23.
Recd. 12 midnight, Aug. 23.

The Admiralty states that the naval air service bombed yesterday morning Zeebrugge shipping and batteries and also the Ghistelles aerodrome. The machines returned safely.

AUSTRIAN ADMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Aug. 23.

An Austrian communiqué, dated yesterday, says:—South of Auzza the enemy slightly drove in our front after the attack. Our troops maintained their positions until completely surrounded and then cut the way out. On Barro the enemy at a heavy cost captured the ruined village of Selo.

CONTROL OF TEA.

OFFICIAL DEMAND FOR RETURN FROM DEALERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 4-45 p.m. Aug. 23.

The Food Controller has ordered persons engaged in the purchase, sale and distribution of tea to make a return by the 10th September of all tea in their possession or under their control whether bonded or not. The order does not apply to persons who on the 10th September own or control less than five hundred pounds or merely hold tea for others.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE AT SIMLA.

ENGLISH V. VERNACULARS.

(From our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Aug. 22.

The secondary Education Conference further discussed on Wednesday the following group of questions:—(a) At what period in a pupil's career should English be taught as a language? Is it better for him, from the point of view of his ultimate mastery over the language, to start its study at an early age, or only to receive such instruction after he has been well grounded in a vernacular? (b) Do the younger pupils gain a satisfactory knowledge of English by their instruction through the medium of that language, or do they merely gain a snatching or incorrect and unidiomatic English? (c) What is the general experience of those boys who have passed through to the vernacular middle course and then studied English at a high school? How have such boys distinguished themselves in the matter of English in competition with those who have studied from an earlier period through the medium of English? (d) By what method should the teaching of English be conducted? Does the present system attach too much importance to a knowledge of English literature as against the necessity of learning to speak and write the English language correctly? Should the teaching in the early stages be entirely oral or not?

INSPIRATION FROM ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Dr. Chatterji said if Bengali was one of the finest literatures in the world it was because of the inspiration the makers thereof derived from English literature and culture. Thus an English education was necessary for the enrichment of Bengali, but it should be taught well and for this there should be a European headmaster in each high school and European lady teachers for the top classes. To meet the increased financial demands he proposed increasing the fee rates, a step which would not be difficult to take; (a) age was no doubt an imporant consideration but it must not be made too much of. English might be begun at any time and, indeed, an Indian might be made bilingual from the beginning. There was no need for a good grounding in the vernacular prior to the boys taking up English study; (b) it was true that the English of the boys was not good, but it was due to the bad system; (c) vernacular middle school boys were better before, but not now and, as a matter of fact, true vernacular schools were disappearing in face of persistent demand for English. Any attempt, Dr. Chatterji thought, to impose vernacular education on boys was destined to meet with failure; (d) the direct method was good, but it should be distinguished from a purely oral method which now-a-days had settled down into a notegiving system. Boys should be allowed to read books and read extensively too.

Mr. Natarajan thought that (a) English should be begun as early as possible and, indeed, simultaneously with the vernacular. In this connection he pleaded for the freedom of parents in choosing which languages were to be taught and when no prior grounding in the vernacular was necessary. One of the chief defects in any scheme for making a purely vernacular course longer than necessary would be that the boys would not come into contact with men whose visions had been broadened by Western education; (b) a person could have a good working knowledge of a language only when it became a medium of instruction; (c) whatever might be the merits of a vernacular course the boys would be failures as far as decision of character and resoucefulness was concerned. Thus, they would not be any better for their education; (d) he pleaded in respect of the question for greater freedom to be conferred on the teachers as to the methods they were to follow. Only, one should be careful to get good teachers. It would not do to make too much of training and he said experience in America tended to show that a fresh graduate made a better teacher than a trained graduate. Literature should not be slighted in any degree and a really good incentive to acquire further knowledge of English was to inculcate the love of it and this could be done only by literature. He deprecated any attempt at imposing on students any departmental text-books as the bane of the present system. Both oral and written methods should be followed. In conclusion, he declared that too much attention should not be devoted to pronunciation and stated as his conviction that as only Indian teachers of English would be able to appreciate difficulties of Indian boys reading English they should be employed more largely.

IMPORTANCE OF VERNACULARS.

Mr. D. Vaahar said that our education system had to meet the needs of three different classes of men. Seventy per cent. of our population belong to the agricultural classes, while 25 per cent. require a little more than an ordinary primary course, the remaining 5 per cent. requiring education leading up to the Universities. That showed that a great deal of importance should be attached to the vernacular, which must be fostered and encouraged. He was not a vernacularist in the strict sense of the term and he was a staunch lover of English and an advocate of its extensions, but he would suggest whether there was not a distinct need for bifurcation. (a) English should be begun as soon as a boy had received a thorough training in the vernaculars. The difficulty of learning to master the tricks of pronounciation later on was a myth; (d) in the way of carrying out successfully the direct method there were a number of difficulties, such as incompetency of teachers and lack of funds. He contended that early teaching in English need not be necessarily dissociated from grammar and translation. The classes also should be smaller. Sufficient importance was not attached now-a-days to literature and he would like to see that rectified. Oral training might be given for six months, provided the teachers could keep sustained the interests of the pupils.

ETHICAL INFLUENCE OF ENGLISH.

Mr. Covernton thought there was a strong feeling in Bombay that English was weak. To remedy this he would add a course at the top. (b) Want of trained teachers was much felt in Bombay. (c) No sufficient data to go upon. (d) They should not throw overboard English literature nor should they forget the ethical influence of English, which was undoubtedly marked. If English was begun quite early, then the oral method might be pursued at the outset; else the translation method should be adopted even from the outset.

Sir Sundar Lal said that it being necessary to have a good command of English, it was advisable to begin learning it quite early, but he thought a grounding in the vernaculars should precede it. Class 3 would be about the time to begin English. (b) Yes. (d) The oral method should be followed only up to a certain point. The translation method was one of the best methods of learning a language.

INFLUENCE OF MEDIA OF INSTRUCTION.

The Conference then proceeded to consider the next group of questions, namely:—(a) To what extent does instruction through the medium of a foreign language (i) hamper the pupils in the acquisition of knowledge, crushing their independence and originality of thought and instilling in them the necessity of cram as the only means of learning, (ii) impose a burden on the teachers and (iii) tend to the impoverishment of the vernaculars? (b) Are the comparative paucity of suitable text-books in the vernaculars, the deficiency of the vernaculars in technical nomenclature and the multiplicity of the vernaculars insuperable objections to extending the use of the vernaculars as a medium of instruction? (c) Should English be introduced as the medium of instruction gradually or not; if so, at what period and in what degree should it be introduced? (d) To what extent is it advisable to examine students in certain subjects at the end of their school career in the vernaculars; have any experiments been made in this direction and, if so, to what extent have they been successful?

PUPIL'S MENTAL BACKGROUND

Mr. Sivakumara Sastri said it was a mistake to suppose that a foreign medium hampered an individual's development. A great deal depended on the mental background of the pupil, which the teacher should try to secure. The inward light could easily break through a foreign medium. There were numerous enthusiasts for Indian vernaculars and vernaculars could not be said to have suffered. (b) There were enough text-books and the potentiality was yet greater, but multiplicity of languages was a real obstacle. (c) Yes, gradually. (d) Option might be granted to boys not intending to take up a university course.

Mr. Ashanullah repudiated the suggestion that English should be considered from the point of view of a foreign language. No, it was more even than the vernaculars. It was English education that had developed the spirit of independence of enquiry and of original thought in the Indian. If the Bengali of Bengal was far richer now than before it was because of English education. In fact English and the vernaculars were not opposed to each other.

CRAMMING.

Mr. Richey said English led to cramming in some measure. The quality of answers in English was not good and the degree of understanding and capacity for work would be vasted, were vernaculars the media. He saw no reason why an Indian should be asked to think in two languages and would postpone the teaching of English as far as possible. Why should not, he asked, historical and geographical terms be introduced in vernacular text-books? Certainly, there was a dearth of good vernacular books and even offers of reward by Government had not been able to induce men to write in the vernaculars. Boys who wished to enter the universities alone should be asked to give their answers in English and that for only those subjects in which they were going to graduate.

Mr. Hornell said he would like to see English used as the medium of instruction only in the top classes. The method to be followed in its introduction should be left to teachers. The answers given in the vernaculars at the Calcutta University were no better than those in English.

Mr. Fazli Hussain said that there was no strength behind the argument that the use of English as a medium would tend to improve the knowledge of boys in English and again there was no reason why in any case should other subjects, important in themselves, be made subsidiary to English. The result of using English was the confused ideas consequent on a lack of clearness of thinking. Therefore, in principle the medium should be the vernaculars. English should be used only in teaching Science subjects and the vernaculars should be used in teaching History and Geography.

Messrs. Dube and Guru pleaded generally for as complete recognition of the vernaculars as possible as the media of instruction and contended that the ease in their mother-tongue would reduce an amount of time, which if well utilized would go very much towards making the pupil's knowledge of English stronger, thus leaving no ground for thinking that university-going students would in any way suffer.

SUCCESS OF EXPERIMENT AT GURUKULA.

Mr. Ramratan said the fact that the present system produced but poor specimens was due to the abnormal use of English. English should be used as a medium only in the top two classes and, that too, should be optional. Generally speaking, where expression played any part he would use the vernacular, but where reason and observation played any part English should be used. Answering (d) he said in the Gurukula the experiment of conducting the examination in the vernacular seemed to be successful.

Mr. Stone said he agreed with all that had been expressed so ably by Mr. Sivakumara Sastri and added that in education the acquisition of knowledge was not the only aim. Indeed, the chief aim should be to discipline the mind. He thought that Science and even History and Geography, being rather foreign to Indians as organized branches of knowledge, English and not the vernaculars was best fitted to be the medium of instruction.

Dr. Chatterji contended that English should not be considered from the standpoint of a foreign language.

Mr. Natarajan thought that English had during the last 50 years opened up the Indians in a very extraordinary way and we had yet more light to gather before we could relegate English to a secondary place. Even if that stage should ever come to pass mercly using the vernaculars a medium of instruction would not go to enrich them. Though in the Training College in Bombay vernaculars were employed wholly, yet the pupils did not write books in the vernacular.

Mr. Devadhar said the use of English largely was unnatural and uneconomical. The enrichment of the vernaculars depended upon the mission which possessed the souls of great men.

Sir Sundar Lal said that the hampering influence of English, tended to diminish with years. The answers might be given in the vernaculars, subject to certain conditions. After a vote of thanks to Sir Sankaran Nair, proposed by Sir Sundar Lal and seconded by Mr. Raoof, the Conference broke up.

TEACHING OF ENGLISH.

RESOLUTIONS BEFORE SECONDARY EDUCATION CONFERENCE

(From our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Aug. 23.

As there was a sharp difference of opinion among certain of the members of the Secondary Education Conference, the following resolutions on the same were put before the Conference with the following results:—

Teaching of English:

(1) From the point of view of proficiency in English, pupils should begin their study of the language as early in the school course as possible.

Messrs. De La Fosse, Sivakumara Sastriyar, Sesha Ayyar, Maulvi Ashanullah, Richey, Hornell, Chakravarti, Bakhshi Ram Ratan, Saiyid Muhammad, Abdur Raoof, Sir James Meston, Messrs. Stone, Dvarika Nath Chatterji, Natrajan and Sir Sundar Lal voted for the proposal.

(2) In existing conditions pupils should ordinarily begin their studies in English between the ages of 9 and 11 and after three years of study through their own vernacular.

Messrs. De La Fosse, Sivakumara Sastriyar, Sesha Ayyar, Maulvi Ashanullah, Hornell, Chakravarti, Bakhshi Ram Ratan, Saiyid Muhammad, Abdur Raoof, Sir James Meston, Mr. Stone and Sir Sundar Lal voted for the proposal.

(a) Messrs. Sesha Ayyar and Dvarika Nath would prefer to substitute two for three years.

(b) Messrs. Richey, Fazl-i-Hussain, Sitacharan Dube Kanhanlal Guru, Devdhar, Naik and Covernton accepted the proposal with the substitution of four for three years.

(3) Those pupils who come to English schools after some years of study in vernacular ordinarily do better in a subject other than English, than those who have begun an earlier study of the English language. Messrs. Richey, Fazl-i-Hussain, Kanhaya Lal Gurusi, Tacharan Dube, Bakhshi Ram Ratan, Saiyid Muhammad, Abdur Raoof, Dvarika Nath Devdhar, Naik, Covernton and Sir Sundar Lal voted for the proposal.

(4) Those pupils who come to English schools after some years of study in the vernacular ordinarily are and continue to be generally weaker in English than those who began their English studies at an earlier stage.

Messrs. Sivakumara Sastriyar, Sesha Ayyar, Maulvi Ashanullah, Chakravarti, Bakhshi Ram Ratan, Saiyid Muhammad, Raoof, Dvarika Nath, Chatterji, Natrajan and Sir Sundar Lal voted for the proposal.

Messrs. De La Fosse, Richey, Hornell, Fazl-i-Hussain, Sir James Meston, Messrs. Stone and Covernton accepted the proposal with the deletion of the words "and continue the medium of instruction."

(5) The vernacular should be the medium of instruction in all classes of the high school.

Messrs. Fazl-i-Hussain, Sitacharan Dube, Kanhaya Lal Guru and Naik voted for the proposal.

Messrs. Sesha Ayyar, Richey and Devdhar accepted the proposal with the addition of the words "as far as possible, in subjects other than English."

(6) English should be the principal medium of instruction in the two higher classes of the high school.

Messrs. De La Fosse, Sivakumara Sastriyar, Maulvi Ashanullah, Hornell, Chakravarti, Saiyid Muhammad, Abdur Raoof, Sir James Meston, Messrs. Stone, Dvarika Nath, Chatterji, Natrajan, Devdhar, Covernton and Sir Sundar Lal voted for the proposal.

(a) Rao Bahadur K. Sesha Ayyar accepted the proposal with the substitution of "the highest class" for "the two higher classes."

(b) Messrs. Sivakumara Sastriyar, Maulvi Ashanullah, Hornell, Chakravarti, Sir James Meston, Messrs. Stone, Dvarika Nath, Chatterji, Natrajan, Covernton and Sir Sundar Lal would accept the substitution of "three" for "two" classes.

(c) Messrs. Maulvi Ashanullah, Hornell, Chakravarti, Dvarika Nath, Chatterji, Natrajan and Covernton would accept the substitution of "four" for "two" classes.

(7) Examinations at the end of the high school course should be in the vernacular in all subjects except English.

Messrs. Fazl-i-Hussain and Sitacharan Dube voted for the proposal.

(8) Candidates should have the option of answering examinations at the end of the high school course. Messrs. De La Fosse, Sesha Ayyar, Richey, Fazl-i-Hussain, Sitacharan Dube, Kanhaya Lal Guru, Chakravarti, Bakhshi Ram Ratan, Saiyid Muhammad, Abdur Raoof, Chatterjee, Devdhar, Naik and Covernton voted for the proposal.

There were 21 members at the Conference excluding the Government of India officials who did not vote.

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A wonderful cure for all kinds of female diseases, removes obstacles and sterility in women within three months.

In the medical world the principle of the survival of the fittest is very well illustrated in the marvellous efficacy of Mahatma Shri Ramdasji's Aushadhi.

By the use of the Aushadhi the old have been fortunate enough in being blessed with children.

Mr. J. M. Raval, L.C.E. writes from Ahmedabad that:—Your child begetting Aushadhi or sterility cure medicine was given according to your instructions to * * * One had no issue for 8 years and the other had never any issue. But I am glad to inform you that by the marvellous effect of your medicines both had issue. Your medicine is nothing but a Divine gift and I strongly recommend it in hopeless cases before hunting for other harmful medicines as I have full confidence that this medicine will have the desired effect.

Dr. B. H. Vyas, L.C.P., L.C.S., P.I.S.I. (Bom) writes from Bombay that:—Your medicine was used for my sister who was suffering from anaemiae, leucorrhoea and primary state of phthisis and general weakness of the whole body. She has regained her health and also became pregnant since seven months. I tried for her my own medicines and also of several other competent medical doctors but to no effect I must say that you deserve great credit for having good command over native drugs. I can confidently say that by using Mahatma Ramdasji's medicines the desired objects of the patients will surely be attained.

For further particulars apply to:
SECRETARY,
Ram Ashram, (Branch)
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MAHARAJAH COSSIMBAZAR'S POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

To give, together with first class high school education, including

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR LEARNING ENGLISH,

Principal—Captain J W. Petavel (late R.E.)
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COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS.
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HEAD OF TECHNICAL BRANCH THE VICE PRINCIPAL.
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Apply to the Principal.

THERE'S STILL TIME TO KILL MALARIA!
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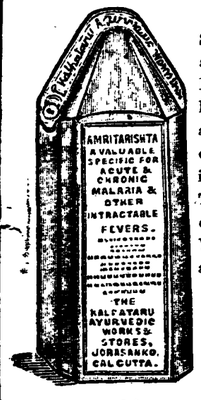
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The most reliable Specific for Malaria and other chronic Fevers, Ague, Enlargement of Spleen and Liver, Anæmia etc. Prepared from indigenous drugs. Ten times more efficacious than Quinine. Wonderful febrifuge and restorative.

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Per V. P. P. Re. 1-7.

Prepared from a prescription of
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KAVIRAJ GANANATH SEN, M.A., L.M.S.

THE KALPATARU AYURVEDIC WORKS & STORES,
373-5, Upper Chitpore Road, CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday Aug. 23).

The privilege leave for six weeks granted to Mr. E. Priestley, District Superintendent of Police, Bijapur, by the Commissioner, Southern Division, is extended by twenty days.

Vice Mr. Krishnaji Hari Kirkire, retiring:—

Mr. Shridhar Narayan Sathaye to be First Class, second Grade, Subordinate Judge.

Mr. Krishnaji Raghunath Natu to be First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge, taking rank above Mr. Janardhan Nagesh Kale.

Vice Mr. Trimbak Vithal Kalsulkar, retiring:—

Mr. Sheshgiri Ramchandra Koppikar to be First Class, First Grade, Subordinate Judge.

Mr. Subbaji Sheshgir Phadnis to be First Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge.

Mr. Dattatraya Anant Idgunji to be First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge, taking rank above Mr. Janardhan Nagesh Kale.

Mr. Muralidhar Ramkisan Shingi to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Third Class in the Sholapur District.

Mr. J. A. Shillidy, I.C.S., to be Sindhi Translator to Government, vice Mr. S. H. Covernton, I.C.S., proceeding on military duty.

Vice Mr. Trimbak Vithal Kalsulkar, retiring:—

Mr. Hanmant Venkatesh Chinmulgund to be First Class Subordinate Judge, Dharwar.

Mr. Dattatraya Anant Idgunji to be First Class Subordinate Judge, Thana.

The Mangesh Hari Wagle to act as First Class Subordinate Judge, Surat, vice Mr. D. A. Idgunji.

Vice Mr. Krishnaji Hari Kirkire, retiring:—

Dr. Nilkanth Krishna Bapat to act as First Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmednagar.

Mr. Vaman Ramchandra Kulkarni to do duty as Additional First Class Subordinate Judge, Poona vice, Dr. N. K. Bapat.

Mr. L. C. Crump, I.C.S., Judge and Sessions Judge of Belgaum, was granted special privilege leave in advance for five days from the 26th May 1917.

Mr. V. H. Thakur, Resident Magistrate at Bandra, and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Thana, is empowered to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in section 260 of the same Code.

Mr. Abraham Isaac, LL.B., to be Second Class, Fifth Grade, Subordinate Judge.

Mr. W. E. Sutton to do duty as Deputy Superintendent of Police in Sind.

The furlough granted to Mr. Balak Ram, I.C.S., Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Poona, is further extended by three months.

The temporary appointment of Mr. Trimbak Ramchandra Kotwal as Assistant Judge at Ratnagiri is extended for a further period of three months from the date on which it expires.

Mr. J. C. Curry, Acting Superintendent of Police at Larkana, to be on special duty under the Commissioner in Sind for a period of three months from the 1st September, 1917.

Mr. Saiyad Mahmud Shah, LL.B., to act as Fifth Grade District Superintendent of Police and to do duty in Sind during the absence of Mr. J. C. Curry on deputation or pending further orders.

Mr. O. H. B. Starte, I.C.S., Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer at Bijapur and Magistrate of the First Class in the Bijapur District, to be an Additional District Magistrate in the said district for a period of six months, with all the powers of a District Magistrate.

Mr. F. W. Allson, I.C.S., to act as Judical Assistant to the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, during the absence of Mr. L. Graham, I.C.S., on leave.

Messrs. Sheshgiri Manjunath Kaikini, Honorary Assistant to the Government Pleader, High Court, Bombay, and Bholadatt Ganpatram Shastri, Clerk of the Court and Nazir in the Court of Small Causes, at Surat, passed, on the 6th August 1917, an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard.

Meherban Sardar Gangadharrav Raghunathrav Gambhirrav Deshmukh to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of East Khandesh.

The Governor in Council is pleased to confirm, with effect from the 30th July 1917, the following:—

During the absence on leave of Mr. R. B. Patel, Barrister-at-Law, Chief Clerk of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, Bombay:—

Mr. K. A. Bhojvani, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Acting First Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits, High Court, Bombay, to act as Chief Clerk of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, Bombay.

Mr. Dorab N. D. Khandalavalla, Barrister at-Law, on termination of his temporary appointment as extra Deputy Registrar High Court, Bombay, to act as First Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits, High Court, Bombay.

Mr. E. J. Davar, LL.B., Acting Second Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits, High Court, Bombay, to act as First Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits, High Court, Bombay during the continuance of Mr. Khandalavalla's temporary appointment.

Mr. E. Fahey, Acting Third Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits, High Court, Bombay, to act as Second Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits, High Cout, Bombay, vice Mr. E. J. Davar, LL.B.

Mr. Hormasji A. Vakil, Barrister-at-Law, Acting Junior Judges' Clerk, Commissioner for taking affidavits, High Court, Bombay, and Clerk to the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court, Bombay, to act as Third Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits, High Court, Bombay, vice Mr. E. Fahey.

Mr. Tahilram Khiomal to act as Sixth Grade, Deputy Collector in Sind vice Mr. Chairai Bulchand.

Mr. A. G. Sievwright, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Northern Frontier and Kharaghoda Ranges, is granted privilege leave for five weeks with effect from 5th September, 1917.

Mr. F. H. Caldcott is appointed to act as Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Northern Frontier and Kharaghoda Ranges, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. G. Sievwright, or pending further orders.

Mr. G. A. Laughton, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Kanara Range, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from 6th August, 1917, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. T. J. Walke to act as Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Kanara Range, during the absence on leave of Mr. G. A. Laughton.

Mr. M. S. Jayakar, District Deputy Collector, Kaira, passed, on 6th August 1917, an examination in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard.

Engineer Commander F. Olford, R.I.M., First Engineer and Ship weght and Surveyor to the Port of Bombay, is granted war leave for forty-five days with effect from the 1st September 1917.

Mr. Jotsing Harising Advani, Professor of Engineering, College of Engineering, Poona, is granted privilege leave for six weeks on full pay with effect from the date of relief.

Mr. Shanker Ramchandra Bhagvat to act as Professor of Civil Engineering College of Engineering, Poona.

Mr. Vasudev Ramchandra Joshi to act as Lecturer in Engineering, Colllege of Engineering, Poona.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Foulkes, I.M.S., acted as Civil Surgeon, Aden, in addition to his own duties during the absence on leave of Reverend Dr. A. MacRae, M.B., with effect from the 9th June 1917.

The Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the gentlemen named below to constitute, upto the 31st December 1919, the Bombay Smoke-Nuisances Commission for the purpose of supervising and controlling the working of the Act:—

President.—The Collector of Bombay, Ex-offico; Members.—The Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers, Ex-offico; Mr. F. J. Page and Mr. J. W. Mackison, nominated by Government; Mr. C. N. Wadia, and Mr. W. A. Sutherland, nominated by the Bombay Mill-owners' Association; the Hon. Mr. Malcolm N. Hogg, nominated by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce..

Mr. C. M. Lane, Executive Engineer, is granted, privilege leave in India for one month with effect from the 3rd September 1917, with permission to prefix Sunday the 2nd September, 1917, to the leave.

Mr. H. A. MacArthur, Assistant Engineer, to act as Executive Engineer, Karachi Canals District, vice Mr. Lane.

On return from leave Mr. E. M. Duggan, Executive Engineer, is posted to the Poona District.

On relief by Mr. Duggan, Mr. C. N. Mandy, temporary Engineer, is transferred from the Central Division and attached to the office of the Sanitary Engineer to Government.

Mr. H. G. Keily to be President of the Municipality of Bhusawal in the East Khandesh District.

Mr. Ramchand Malukchand to be President of the Municipality of Baramati in the Poona District.

Mr. Anant Govind Rede to be President of the Municipality of Talegaon-Dabhade in the Poona District.

Mr. D. G. Gokhale to be President of the Municipality of Jejuri in the Poona District.

Mr. Rajaram Tukaram to be President of the Bandra Municipality.

Mr. Leo Francis Rodrigues, LL.B., and Mr. Krishnaji Vishnu Joshi, LL.B., are admitted as Vakils of the High Court.

Hope for the Hopeless!
SANTI OIL
FOR USE EXTERNALLY
It speedily and permanently cures * * * nervous debility, etc. No mark nor irritation. Absolutely safe and agreeably fragrant.
Correspondence strictly confidential.
Particulars Free.
The HEALTH HOME, Santa, Bengal.
Please mention this paper when writing to us.

TAILORS
FOR
HIGH FOLK
(with prudence for purse.)
ARAUJO FERNANDES & Co
Modern Tailors & Outfitters
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

COLOUR DISTINCTIONS IN THE DINING CAR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am glad that your Racing correspondent has lost no time in pointing out the distinction that is made in the dining car of the First Class Race Special. This obsequiousness, of the man in charge of the car in giving all his attention to the European passengers and none to the passengers grouped in the smaller car, caused a good deal of comment among the passengers concerned. He never paid a visit to the smaller car to see how things were going on, with the result that the three or four waiters who served in that car found it beyond their task to attend to all. This careful selection of passengers, as your Racing correspondent terms it, has been noticed on the two previous occasions also. One would fancy that the man in charge, who is a son of Goa, thinks it is a profanation if all the passengers irrespective of colour, etc., were promiscuously distributed at the table; and this is how it ought to be.

It is the attitude of such people as this Head Waiter, in this country, that encourages some Europeans here to think themselves a chosen people who are perfectly justified in treating coloured people with disdain.—Yours, etc.,

AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

THE QUEEN'S HOSPITAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May we earnestly appeal to the generosity of the public for donations in support of this new Hospital and Training School, established (with the gracious approval of her Majesty the Queen and with the consent of the Directors-General of the Navy and Army Medical Services), at Frognal, Sidcup, Kent, for the treatment of many of our most grievously wounded men?

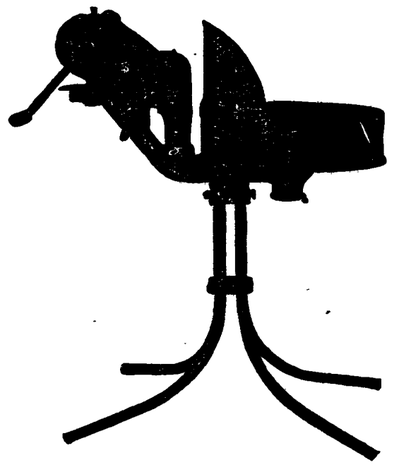
This model institution, with its Plastic and Dental Operating Theatres, erected and equipped on the most scientific principles, will fulfil a great need the chief among its objects being to remove acute cases of facial and jaw injuries from the atmosphere of crowded hospitals into fresh country air and delightful surroundings, and so give these terrible wounds every chance to heal more rapidly after the frequent operations which are necessary; also to provide cheerful outdoor occupation for the men, who frequently have to remain under treatment for eighteen months to two years, and who suffer so acutely from mental depression. Many of the cases are beyond description.

Liberal grants have been made by the British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John and the National Relief Fund towards the cost of building, but a large sum is still required to complete and equip the Hospital and workshops, and to provide for their upkeep.

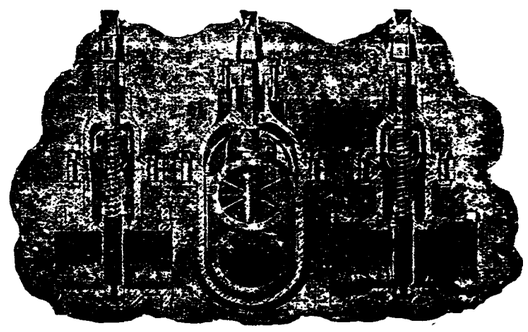
Donations should be sent addressed to C. H. Kenderdine, Esq., Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S.W. 1, marked "The Queen's Hospital." Cheques should be crossed "Lloyds Bank."—Yours, etc.,

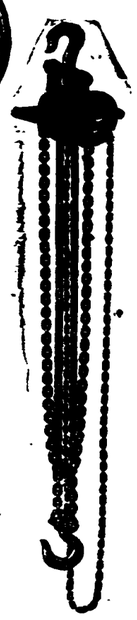
FRENCH, F. M.
CLARENDON.
CORISANDE RODNEY.
ROSAMOND CORBET.
HEATH HARRISON.
HUGH W. DRUMMOND.
WALTER PEACOCK.
GEO. J. WARDLE.

LAP-WELDED IRON & STEEL BOILER TUBES
HEPTOOLA SALEBHOY & Co
TUBES & FITTINGS IMPORTERS BOMBAY.
BLACK OR GALVD TUBES FOR GAS STEAM & WATER
ENGLISH MADE HIGH PRESSURE
FLANGE BEND CAP BACK NUT NIPPLE ELBOW ROUND ELBOW LONG SCREW CROSS TEE UNION SHORT PIECE PLUG SPRING SOCKET REDUCING SOCKET



Also Dealers in Engineering and Railway Tools and Marine and General Hardwares.





IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 53,42,330-1-6; Subscriptions from Surat Branch, Rs. 70,736-8; Subscriptions from Sholapur Branch, Rs. 10,227-15-3; Subscriptions from Belgaum Branch, Rs. 3,000; H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Rajkote for July and August, Rs. 1,500; Members of the Bombay Gymkhana, Rs. 1,072; Indian Civil Servant, Rs. 1,000; Officers of the Public Works Department for July, Rs. 783; Officers of the Public Works Department for June, Rs. 736-5-8; 42nd Instalment from East Khandesh, Rs. 696-10; Subscriptions from Sankheda Mewas, Rs. 646-2; Members of the Bombay Gymkhana, Rs. 500; Raigavada Lakhamgavda Vatandar Patil of Lat, Rs. 500; Subscriptions from Karwar Branch, Rs. 430-11-6; Subscriptions from Sankheda Mewas, Rs. 408-15-0; Subscriptions from Karwar District, Rs. 260-9-2; Subscriptions from Broach District, Rs. 258-5; Anonymous, Rs. 150; Lt. S. N. Ziman, Rs. 128-14-3; "Jangalwallah," Rs. 100; R. G. G. for July and August, Rs. 100; Capt. J. L. Eden for June and July and August, Rs. 90; 35th Monthly Donation Government Central Press, Rs. 32-1-6; 34th Monthly Donation Government Central Press, Rs. 31-8-3; G. S. Wilson, Esq., Rs. 30; Sums below Rs. 10, As. 4; Total Rs. 54,35,749-7-9.

FORGERIES BY A GIRL OF 14.

A strange narrative of forgeries by a girl aged fourteen was told at the inquest on the girl Marjery Ruth Lansbury at Sunningdale, Berks.

The girl, says the "Daily Mail," had been employed by Chief Constable Carter, of Windsor, as a servant. But he had to send her home because of her dishonesty. Her parents on returning home found her dead on the kitchen floor; she had poisoned herself by drinking some fumigating liquid.

Chief Constable Carter told the coroner that the girl entered his service on June 1, producing two references. On June 11 her purse, which she had lost, was brought to the police office. It contained 18s. and a forged receipt for £2 paid for War Loan. He also found in the girl's possession a receipt-book containing forged receipts for all kinds of payments. Inquiries showed that she left her previous situation because of dishonesty and that the two references she gave him—one from a clergyman and the other from a lady—were clever forgeries. There was either a master mind behind the girl or she had an extraordinarily disordered mind.

The jury brought in a verdict of suicide during Temporary Insanity.

WONDERFUL SPECIFIC FOR
DIABETES
Radical and Sure Cure.

By which Diabetic patients suffering from any long standing period and given up by English and Indian Physicians are radically cured of their disease, is distributed gratis to diabetic patients in Benares daily.

Outdoor patients have to pay Rs. 3/4 for one week's doses, two weeks Rs. 6/5, three weeks' Rs. 9/5 and for four weeks' Rs. 10/6 with postage and packing etc. Full amount will be refunded in case of failure. Though it is not fallible still it is written for the satisfaction of patients.

The Specific is to be taken for 4 to 12 weeks according to constitution.

Ingredients are VEGETABLES and HERBES only and free from opium or any poisonous substance or hot effect.

It is guaranteed that no relapse of Diabetes appears after recovery till the end of their lives, whether they stop in Benares during the treatment or they take the specific at their home.

Improvement appears on the very First Day of commencing the Specific.

Testimonials are sent free.

Address:—
K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS.,
Benares City, U. P., India.

Health in the Lime Fruit.

The West Indian Lime (Citrus Medica) has long been known to the Medical Profession as containing more NATURAL HEALTH-GIVING SALTS than any other fruit. That is why

ROSE'S LIME JUICE

after 50 years is still unsurpassed as a Non-Alcoholic Drink. The BRITISH GOVERNMENT, recognising its valuable properties, order large quantities for the troops at the front, and for use in the Royal Navy.

An excellent preventive of Malarial Fever.

DELICIOUS, WHOLESOME & REFRESHING.

Be sure you get **ROSE'S**
—there are many imitations.

You cannot find a better Place than

BESSHO'S

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SALE

FOR

PRESENTS

AND

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES.

Cut Prices for Best Wares.

You are invited *all* for a visit.

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WHAT MAKES THE OLD LOOK YOUNG

BLACK HAIR DYE.

Which turns grey hair within 2 minutes of application into Black Soft and Glossy. Iapplication monthly is suffieient to keep the natural colour, No fading by bath or hair oils. No dye is like it and none will give you such satisfaction.

Re. 1 for 1 Box, Rs. 2 As. 8 for 3 Boxes, Postage Extra.

B. R. A. Commissioner from Chitaldrug and R. U. Secretary of H. H. Nizam's Government writes from Hyderabad: "We have used several Hair-dyes both Indian and English but have found your's the best of all. The process is easy. simple and at the same time effective. 18-12-14."

MEDIC TED ALMOND-CONFECTION.

M ans Badam Pak it contains Almor ds. Pistaches, Safron, Sarsaparilla and various valuable drugs, so it radically cures Indigestion, Cough. Constipation, Debility, all urinary and skin diseases. Brain Fag, etc. As. 12 for Bombay one seer of (11 ounces) and Rs. 2-8-0 for 4 seers' tin. Postage extra.

Dr. Ram Sarma writes from Bajpe, Mangalore: Your Badam Pak is highly appreciated, so kiudly send 9 tins again. 10-2-14

Dr. BHAISHANKER J. VAIDA,
Care of Bombay Ayurvedic Pharmacy,
Kaji's Dhabe Mata's Pole Ahmedabad

JABAKUSUM TAILA.

The grilling hea he sleepless night the headache an unbearable. Use JABA-KUSUM TAILA. It will coo your brain and in duce sound sleep. The fragrance of Jaba dusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.

1 Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5.
3 Phials Rs. 2-4 V.P.P. Rs. 2-11.
1 Doz Phials Rs. 8-12 V.P.P. Rs. 10.

C. K. SEN & Co., Ltd.

29, COLOTOLA STREET, CALCUTTA
Consulting Physician:—
KAVI RAJ UPENDRA NATHSEN

SNOW

REGD. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

For Your Best Ice Cream

Snow is a purely vegetable product, used for making Ice Cream smoother and firmer. Its use tends to prevent the formation of coy crystals in the Ice Cream. It has also the property of thickening milk and cream and causing them to beat up more readily.

OF ALL DEALERS
Sole Agents:
KOTHARI SUTARIA & Co.
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 23.

A depression is forming near the head of the Bay and the monsoon is stronger than usual over the greater part of India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, United Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, west coast of the Peninsula and Hyderabad; and local in Lower Bengal, Punjab, North-west Frontier Provinces, North-east Baluchistan, Berar, Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan and Madras Deccan.

The principal amounts are:—Moulmein two inches, Barisal, Benares and Agra one and a half, Gorakhpur two, Allahabad and Bahraich one, Mukteswar and Ambala three. Rawalpindi and Peshawar one and a half, Jodhpur two, Mount Abu five, Ajmer, Kotah and Sutna one, Akola one and a half, Jagdalpur one, Bombay and Marmagoa two, Karwar three, Ratnagiri and Aurangabad four.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in Kashmir.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 23rd Aug. 17.	Total since 1st June 1917	June 1st to Aug. 23rd. 1916	June 1st to Aug. 23rd. 1915
	In. Ct	In. Ct	In. Ct.	In. Ct
Colaba [Observatory]	2.19	40.63	65.16	53.99
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	3.85	46.60	74.70	62.55
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	3.93	45.63	73.19	58.66
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	5.35	46 54	76.85	64.49
Kemp and Co., Cumballa Hill..	..	..	..	..

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 22nd Aug. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.645 Inch.
Temperature of Air	79.4 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.6 ,,
Dew Point	76.9 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.922 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	10.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	82.9 ,,
Minimum do.	76.5 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.N.W.W.WNW,W.
Movement of Wind do. do.	202 Miles.
Fall of Rain	3.36 Inche
Total fall during month	11.42 ,,
Do. do. year	42.22 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 23rd Aug.	1.04 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.
	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Aug.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Thur.	23	m 2	10	26	2	23	m 7	50	18 11
		2	8a	26	5		8	18a	17 3
Fri.	24	m 2	52	25	8	24	m 8	24	19 10
		2	40a	25	10		8	55a	17 0
Sat.	25	m 3	43	25	2	25	m 9	13	20 9
		3	18a	25	2		9	43a	17 9
Sun.	26	m 4	47	24	9	26	m 10	14	21 8
		4	9a	24	7		10	50a	18 0
Mon.	27	m 6	5	24	8	27			
		5	33a	24	2		0	25a	21 11
Tues.	28	m 7	36	25	3	28	m 0	23	17 11
		7	6a	24	5		2	2a	21 2
Wed.	29	m 8	49	26	3	29	m 1	41	17 4
		8	28a	25	3		2	57a	19 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunset.	Sunrise
,, 23 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 22m.	,, 7h. 4m
,, 24 (Friday)	,, 6h. 23m.	,, 7h. 3m.
,, 25 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 23m.	,, 7h. 3m.
,, 26 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 23m.	,, 7h. 2m.
,, 27 (Monday)	,, 6h. 23m.	,, 7h. 1m.
,, 28 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 23m.	,, 7h. 0m.
,, 29 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 23m.	,, 6h. 59m.

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1917 August 17d. 11h. 51.0m. p.m.: First quarter: 25d. 0h. 38 2m. a.m. Full Moon September 1d. 5h. 58.5m. p.m.; Last quarter: 8d. 0h. 35mm. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 23rd August 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been local in the north and the east Punjab, Rawalpindi has had 1.61in., Ambala 2.85in. and Delhi 0.62in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the north and the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Agra has had 1.50in., Mainpuri 0.22in., Cawnpore 0.28in. and Allahabad 0.92in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Rajputana; Bikaner has had 0.23in., Jodhpur 2.05in., Ajmer 1.15in., Jaipur 0.32in., Kotah 1.08in., and Mount Abu 4.65in. Skies are lightly clouded in upper Sind and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been local in Central India West; Indore has had 0.21in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Jubbulpore has had 0.35in., Akola 1.59in. and Raipur 0.77in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Bombay has had 2.19in., Ratnagiri 3.51in., Mormugao 2.46in. and Karwar 3.12in. Skies are overcast. Day temperature is generally in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local; Ahmednagar has had 0.63in., Poona 0.20in., Belgaum 0.70in., Aurangabad 4.28in. and Hyderabad 0.59in. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

General Remarks.—The monsoon remains active except in the Central Provinces and has also extended to the extreme north. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, Rajputana, the United Provinces and local in the north and the east Punjab, Central India West, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. A few showers have occurred also on the Coromandel coast.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Hyderabad, the Central and the United Provinces, Rajputana and the Punjab and local rain in Central India West and the Bombay and the Madras Deccan. A few showers may occur also in Gujarat and on the north Madras coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 23rd of August, 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (22nd Aug.) ..	98.3	88.0	68	..	0	—0.01
Jask	90.6	78.7	80	..	0	—0.06
Musket	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (22nd Aug.) ..	84.3	76.9	82	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	98.3	81.0	79	..	10.27	+6.03
Rawalpindi ..	92.8	88.5	88	1.61	28.36	+11.20
Lahore	90.8	65.5	88	..	11.44	—0.17
Hissar	81.1	75.9	93		7.62	..
Ambala	80.7	76.1	93	2.85	25.79	+8.31
Delhi	84.1	77.2	93	0.62	18.60	+1.31
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	87.0	77.1	89	1.50	27.26	+9.43
Mainpuri	91.5	78.1	95	0.22	15.68	—0.77
Jhansi	85.4	76.7	85	..	20.68	+3.92
Cawnpore	91.0	77.7	89	0.28	00.89	+8.52
Allahabad	92.3	77.3	90	0.92	26.40	+0.55
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	103.3	83.4	73	..	5.05	+2.91
Karachi	..	W.	..	..	..	..
Ajmer	82.9	74.8	90	1.15	29.72	+15.28
Jaipore	80.8	75.1	95	0.32	28.36	+12.40
Kotah	84.0	75.6	84	1.08	35.16	+16.08
Mount Abu ..	70.5	67.0	100	4.65	73.79	+28.96
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDAA						
WEST—	91.0	76.5	75	..	10.01	—0.83
Bhuj	86.3	78.7	86	..	4.86	—6.28
Dwarka	84.4	78.4	91	..	19.64	+5.17
Veraval	89.1	72.8	84	..	16.47	—3.89
Rajkot	92.8	77.2	88	..	12.83	—1.05
Bhavnagar Para	88.5	77.5	90	0.08	27.19	—4.31
Surat	90.1	78.3	86	0.03	21.87	—2.02
Ah Dedabad	90.6	77.3	86	0.02	30.92	+13.04
Deesa	83.0	73.9	89	0.03	38.93	+19.67
Neemuch	81.7	73.3	87	0.21	20.80	—0.44
Indore						
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	79.7	74.8	85	0.35	37.46	—1.41
Saugor	83.2	73.8	92	..	37.71	+5.60
Noshangabad ..	84.7	74.0	87	..	34.00	+0.62
Uhandawa	87.2	75.3	89	0.08	16.86	—2.12
Akola	88.2	72.8	90	1.59	16.74	—3.70
Amraoti	84.8	73.1	83	0.05	12.26	—8.68
Nangpur	83.8	75.1	83	..	21.38	—10.03
Chanda	87.5	76.6	90	..	32.66	—1.64
Raipur	88.1	74.1	86	0.77	44.44	+11.35
UONKAN—						
Bombay	82.9	74.5	91	2.19	40.63	—13.90
Ratnagiri	76.9	73.3	95	3.51	67.78	—11.25
Rarmugao	77.9	73.5	98	2.46	64.98	—9.24
Uarwar	78.1	73.5	96	3.12	91.95	—2.94
BOMBAY DACCAN AND NYDERABAD—						
Ralegaon	90.3	72.8	93	0.08	2.26	—9.45
Ahmednagar ..	86.6	68.8	95	0.63	8.56	—1.83
Poona	82.6	71.2	95	0.20	7.33	—7.70
Sholapur	84.6	71.6	87	..	7.96	—4.61
Bijapur	84.5	71.2	90	..	9.12	—1.61
BelgauD	74.8	66.3	98	0.70	20.48	—11.64
Aurangabad ..	84.2	70.0	94	4.28	17.29	+1.70
Nizamabad (Indur)	84.9	73.8	90	..	27.52	+4.80
Nyderabad	83.8	72.5	86	0.50	14.59	—0.91
RALABAR AND CEYLON						
Rangalore	81.1	73.5	94	1.34	104 75	+12.16
Calicut	80.2	73.9	97	0.18	56.74	—21.55
Cochin	85.0	74.7	86	0.14	55.56	—5.61
ColoDbo	84.8	77.5	84	..	8.84	—6.51
RADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—	86.8	78.7	85	..	20.14	+4.03
Masulipatam ..	84.8	73.5	76	0.02	8.97	+3.44
Bellary	91.5	79.4	80	..	10.28	—1 22
Cuddapah	92.0	76.8	92	0.20	13.62	—4.18
Radras	79.0	67.5	90	..	11.04	+0.03
Bangalore	89.9	71.1	67	..	2.78	—1.08
CoiDbatore	93.1	76.4	71	..	10.56	+5.49
Trichinopoly ..	95.1	78.6	82	..	3.41	—2.52
Negapatam						

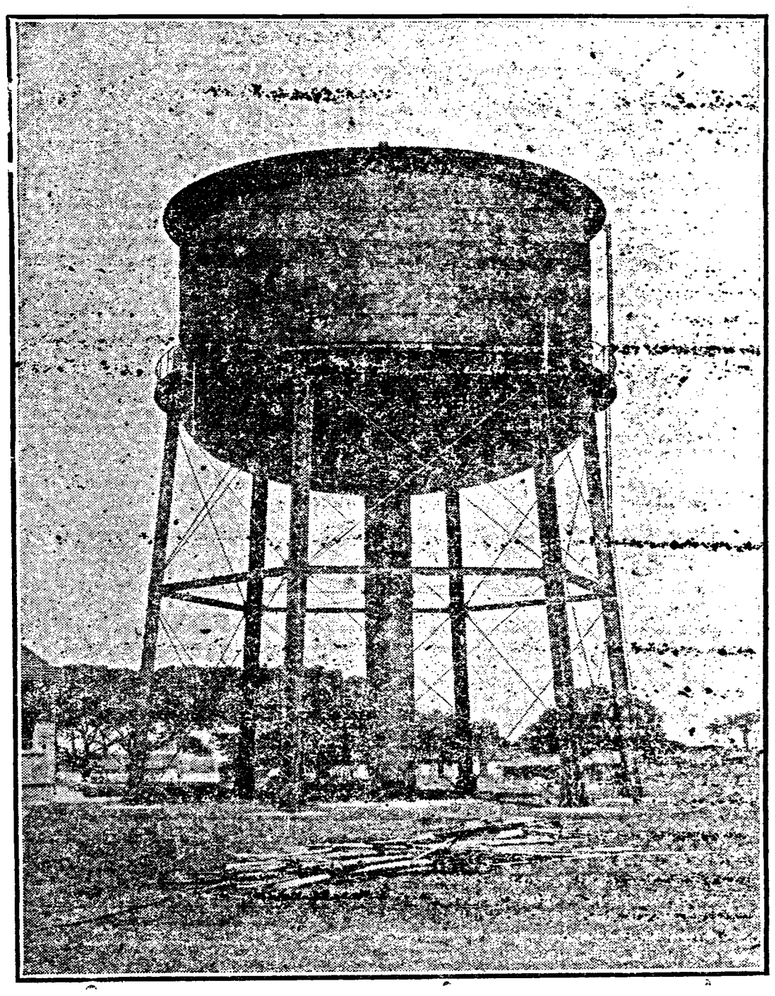
STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 23rd August, 1917, was 29.910 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

GARLICK

Constructional Engineers, Bombay



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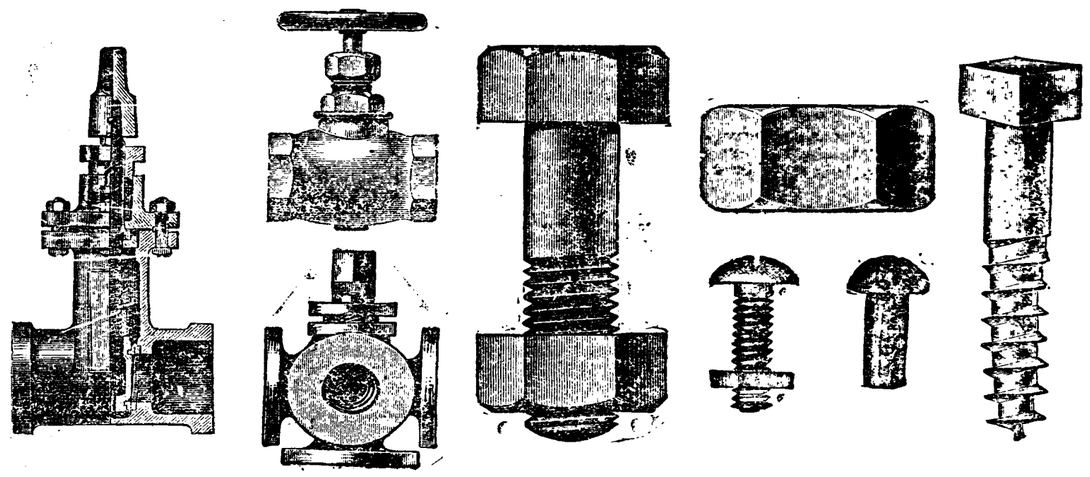

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